

REPARATIONS PLAN ENGAGES PREMIERS AT PARIS COUNCIL

Although Sharp Diversity in
Viewpoints Admitted, Pros-
pects of Compromise Indicated
—London Meeting Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Private
conversations have paved the way
for formal discussion of the reparations
problem in the conference of the
Supreme Council of the Allies here.
The effect upon the money exchanges
of the hope that at last some agree-
ment will be reached is extraordinary.
Doubtless there is much speculation
concerning such violent movements in the
value of the franc. But the signifi-
cance of this sudden and complete
change in the financial situation
should not be lost.

The notice of Mr. Lloyd George has
been especially called to the improvement
in the franc on the mere an-
nouncement that the Allies at last may
agree on a basis of policy toward Ger-
many. He has made good use of the
fact in the conference. It furnishes
the strongest possible argument in
favor even of a conciliatory attitude
rather than a non possumus attitude.

Aristide Briand, the Premier, too,
has been struck with this extraordi-
nary rise, which consolidates his per-
sonal position and helps to persuade
many French politicians of the advan-
tages of a reasonable policy, which
will enable France to realize some-
thing, instead of imagining nebulous
impossibilities. There appears to have
been a gradual evolution in the ideas
of Mr. Briand, who, although speaking
last week definitely against the idea of
a fixed sum, is now sensibly approach-
ing this solution. His opposition may
be regarded as of a parliamentary
character. If he can safely swing
French opinion round to the system of
"forfeit," he will do so. Forfeit does
not, of course, exclude the annuity
system. Indeed many systems are be-
ing thrown into the debate.

Viewpoints Differ

The British authorities desired to
hear French financial figures from the
new Finance Minister, Paul Doumer.
It must be confessed that, as a result
of the preliminary discussion, the
viewpoints of France, on the one side,
and the other Allies, British, Belgians,
and Italians, on the other, remain far
apart. The French take the Boulogne
sum, for example, as a minimum.

Mr. Briand insists upon the
needs of France. The other Allies in-
sist upon the needs of Europe,
and wish for a settlement at an early
moment which will not be fictitious.

There appears to be a real chance
that a sum will be decided upon,
though not without extreme difficul-
ties. While France contends that
Germany is in a position to pay large
indemnities, some figures prepared for
the conference have rather a strange
moral. Roughly, it is estimated that
German payments hitherto, including
all of kinds, amount to 19,-
000,000,000 gold marks. On the other
hand, the cost of the armaments of oc-
cupation and necessary advances to
Germany total 8,000,000,000 gold
marks. The transaction is not very
profitable for the Allies, who indeed
have a deficit of 700,000,000 gold
marks.

Greek Question Raised

The decision of the conference to
call another meeting at London to de-
cide the Turkish and Greek questions
was not unexpected. It is generally
interpreted as indicating the triumph
of the French viewpoint and the re-
vision of the Sèvres Treaty. The in-
terpretation is not accurate. It is pos-
sible that some revision of the treaty
will be made, but the British have not
yet adopted the French view, and, on
the contrary, in fixing the London con-
ference for February 21, are desirous
of marking time and waiting upon
events.

England no longer refuses to recog-
nize King Constantine. The new British
Minister will present his letters of
credit to the King. The whole policy
of the Allies is to accept King Con-
stantine and to renew direct relations.
It is true that financial aid is at pre-
sent withheld, but generally there is a
marked difference in the attitude of
the Allies now, and the attitude of the
Allies two months ago. The choice of
London as the center of the conference,
the postponement of the problem for
a month, and the decision not to
have any relations with the Govern-
ment of Ankara, are all indications
that England has not yet rallied to
French opinion.

Naturally the delegations from Con-
stantinople, which will be admitted
to the London conference, besides the
Greek delegation, will arrange to in-
clude in its midst representatives of
Kemalism, and will put forward Na-
tionalist pretensions. These preten-
sions, according to the information of
the ministers, are recognized even by
France and Italy to be impossible.
They would merely restore the Turkey
of 1914. The Christian population would
be without protection. As
Mustapha Kemal shows no disposition
to take less, a compromise may be
found quite useless. At any rate the
present decision means the shelving of
the problem.

Austria's Plight

With regard to Austria, whose pitiful
situation has been revealed, the
representative of The Christian Science

Monitor is given to understand that
this problem too is shelved. One may
still hope that the commission will ac-
complish something, but it is better to
recognize that the tone of the states-
man is altogether pessimistic, and that
the appointment of the commission
was merely a convenient way of elud-
ing, rather than facing, the stern ques-
tions plainly posed.

When the case was examined, Mr.
Lloyd George in particular declared
that he could not use the advantage of
continuing charitable measures. Unless
the United States can lend assistance
European countries cannot find the
necessary sums for saving Austria.
Clearly private companies and banks,
without state guarantees, will not be
disposed to do much. Mr. Briand re-
called the responsibility of the Allies
for the condition of Austria. There
was much shaking of heads, but it is
to be feared that the vague instructions
given to the commission imply the
abandonment of Austria to her fate.
The consequences already indicated in
The Christian Science Monitor, will, it
is thought, inevitably follow. Formi-
dable events, whose repercussions will
be felt throughout the whole of central
Europe, are in perspective.

German Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Tel-
egram from Paris announcing differ-
ences of opinion among the Allies on
the German disarmament question are
given great publicity here, but the
press warns the public against enter-
taining any illusions on the subject.
The conservative organ, the "Deutsche
Zeitung," says that Germany should
guard against entertaining hopes of
advantages from the Paris conference.
The newspaper calls on the German
Government to adhere fast to the
peace treaty clauses and not, as in
the case of postponing the fixing of
the total sum of the indemnity, make
a concession to the Allies.

The recent declaration of the French
Minister in Vienna warning Austria
against union with Germany is also
a subject which provokes much press
comment tonight. The "Vossische Zei-
tung," says, unless the Allies save
Austria by granting her vast credits,
no power on earth can prevent her
joining Germany eventually.

ALLIED NOTES ON VILNA PLEBISCITE

Governments of Lithuania and
Poland Requested to Conform
to Agreement With League
Regarding Popular Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday).—
The coming plebiscite under the
auspices of the League of Nations in
the Vilna district is evidently not
favored by either the Poles or the
Lithuanians, and sharp notes of protest
have been directed to the Lithu-
anian and Polish governments by the
League's representative regarding
certain maneuvers which are going
on, the representative of The Christian
Science Monitor learns.

Lithuania is called upon to confirm
the arrangements for holding the
plebiscite in the territory which is the
subject of dispute between Poland
and Lithuania. The date of dispatch
of the notes, delivered by Colonel
Chardigny, head of League of Nations
mission at Vilna, to the Lithuanian
Government, was left by the Council
of the League, on whose behalf
Colonel Chardigny transmitted it, to
his discretion, in view of the impos-
sibility of estimating the position from
a distance.

Colonel Chardigny delivered the note
on January 21. It reads: "The Coun-
cil begs to inform the Lithuanian
Government that it will await a reply
to its communication of Dec. 20 for
10 days from the date of delivery of
the present communication. Failing
a satisfactory reply within this pe-
riod, it will be obliged to consider the
Lithuanian Government as refusing to
keep to its engagements with the
Council, taken by it in the telegram
of November 20, 1919."

As the news printed in the Polish
press suggests, General Zeligowski
persists in his idea of the election of
a constituent assembly in central
Lithuania and has fixed the date of
the election for the middle of Febru-
ary. The Council has, therefore, di-
rected Colonel Chardigny, should this
prove correct, to inform the Polish
Government that it formally requests
it to oppose by every means in its
power the carrying out of the pro-
ject. The Council cannot admit an
election organized by General Zelig-
owski in the territory he occupies
illegally at the very moment when
the League is preparing a popular con-
sultation to decide the fate of this
territory.

SIR JAMES CRAIG A POSSIBLE PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—
Sir Edward Carson has declined to ac-
cept the leadership of the Ulster
Unionists and the Ulster Unionist
Council therefore offered the position
to Sir James Craig, who has accepted
conditionally on the vote for his elec-
tion being unanimous, in which case
he will probably become the first
Prime Minister for the Northern Irish
Parliament under the Government of
Ireland Act.

NAVAL AUTHORITY'S VIEW OF BIG SHIPS

British Admiral Opposes Build-
ing of Further Capital Ships—
Advantages of Light Cruisers
for New Needs Are Shown

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A
frank discussion of their respective
requirements by representatives
of the United States and Great Britain
could not fail to lead to an under-
standing of this matter. This is the
view of Admiral Sir Lowry Grant
of the Royal Navy, formerly com-
mander-in-chief of the British naval
forces in the Far East, 1916-17, and
in North America and the West In-
dies (with headquarters at Washing-
ton), 1918. Such a move would in-
evitably have the effect of bringing
in Japan, thereby leading to a halt in
the present heavy naval expenditure in
the United States and Japan.

Discussing the future of naval arma-
ments from a technical viewpoint with
the representative of The Christian
Science Monitor, Admiral Grant de-
clared it is his opinion that the Com-
mittee of Imperial Defense had already
reached its conclusions on the much-
discussed problems connected with the
capital ship, and if that was the case,
the British Government was to that
extent free to go ahead with discus-
sions with any other power.

Admiral Grant hesitated to put for-
ward any dogmatic solution of the
capital ship question. He would not
advise Britain to lay down any new
capital ships at present, but neither
would he scrap those already in ex-
istence. In his view, what underlies
the whole question of capital ships,
and their utility, is the geographical
factor, which itself depends entirely
upon the identity of the power against
which naval preparations are directed.
Therefore no cut-and-dried declara-
tion in favor of, or against, capital ships
can at present be taken which will
hold good for all navies, nor can such
a decision be taken as binding even
upon one navy under all possible cir-
cumstances and at all times.

New Situation Discussed

It may be that the size of the capital
ship will be reduced in future, it may
be that submarine and aircraft will
play a large part in defense of con-
voys on trade routes, even against
battle cruisers, but at present the nor-
mal type of fleet, comprising all kinds
of vessels, each suitable for its own
particular work, recommends itself to
Admiral Grant, though, to repeat, he
hesitated to put forward any dogmatic
solution.

Admiral Grant pointed out that the
situation which they were designed to meet,
which is a conflict with Germany in the close
waters of the North Sea, no longer
exists.
He cannot yet see that the capital
ship can be utilized for long distance
operations, except under fairly clearly
defined conditions. Big ship opera-
tions against an enemy coast, ade-
quately defended by submarines, air-
craft and minelayers, demand the as-
sistance of all types of vessels, includ-
ing numerous small, swift craft to
keep off submarines and sweepers to
remove mines. In order that the
smaller craft, and indeed the big ships
also, may replenish, advanced bases
are needed; if capital ships are de-
prived of the protection of small craft,
they are compelled to go out at a
high speed and follow a zigzag course
which consumes fuel at a rapid rate.

Drawbacks to Big Ships

Thus capital ships are useless for
long distance enterprises, unless ad-
vanced bases can be maintained; these
bases are exceedingly vulnerable to
submarine attack, themselves requir-
ing large numbers of small craft for
their defense, and communications
with them are constantly liable to be
cut. Admiral Grant does not consider
it possible to capture with capital ships
alone a harbor which is adequately de-
fended by submarines; to achieve this,
a large number of small craft and ac-
cessories would be necessary.

The geographical position of Ger-
many in respect to the use of subma-
rines was unique. In the case of no
other country would access for sub-
marines to the open sea be so difficult,
but its features rendered defense of
the coast by submarines against an
attacking fleet easy.

It would appear, the Admiral main-
tains, that the big capital ship is un-
suitable to operate on wider seas and
oceans. The fast cruiser, however, is
another matter. In Admiral Grant's
opinion, numbers of these craft are
necessary to preserve law and order
in the various outlying portions of the
British Empire, where it might become
necessary to land armed parties for
protective or police purposes. In any
discussion regarding limitation of arma-
ments, this particular need of the
British Empire would have to be taken
into consideration, but Admiral Grant
does not anticipate that naval experts
of any nationality would fail to see the
British viewpoint on this matter.

Light Cruiser's Advantages

Again, the light cruiser is eminently
suitable for convoy work and for
keeping open trade routes against the
attacks of any craft not superior to
itself in weight or metal. It is con-
ceded, and Admiral Grant admits, that
the contention has a limited justifica-
tion, that battle cruisers may be em-
ployed successfully for attacks on con-
voys, and the competition between at-
tack and defense goes on until the
question arises: "Is not justification
of the capital ship to be found in the

fact that it is the biggest ship afloat
and is a potential menace to cruisers?"
In Admiral Grant's opinion, the battle
cruiser itself is out of the question
financially, and quite unsuitable for
convoy work, and that, therefore, at-
tacks by battle cruisers must be met
some other way than by opposing type
to type. He considers it possible for
such attacks to be met by combined
submarine and aircraft protection, the
latter employing torpedoes.

Admiral Grant supports the view
that had Germany 200 submarines at
the beginning of the war and used them
in accordance with a settled policy, the
war would have terminated differently
and Great Britain not taken previously
adequate anti-submarine measures not
then thought of.

Admiral Grant does not claim that
the submarine cannot be overcome by
adequate and timely defensive mea-
sures. In the narrow seas it has proved
far from invincible as an attacking
weapon, but it is capable of diverting
a great proportion of its opponents'
resources to the task of suppress-
ing it.

WARNING IS GIVEN OF ALIEN INFLUX

Commissioner-General of Immi-
gration Tells Senate Commit-
tee That Greater Safeguards
at Ports Must Be Provided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Unless the existing immigration
laws are strengthened by every ap-
propriate device and additional regu-
lations enacted, at once, the coming
of European immigrants to this country
in the next six months will surpass any-
thing heretofore known, declared
Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-
General of Immigration, in concluding
his testimony before the Senate Immi-
gration Committee yesterday. He
based his opinion upon observations
made during his recent European tour
of inspection when he found immigra-
tion authorities in many countries,
especially Poland, Hungary and Rus-
sia, almost unanimous in forecasting
an overwhelming exodus to America
with the coming of spring. This con-
jecture, said Mr. Caminetti, is further
borne out by the fact that immigration
hotels and barracks in many ports
are being enlarged and new ones being
built in anticipation of an increase in
immigration. He predicted that the
1914 rate for immigration will be
passed by June 30, 1921.

Accounting for the increase at this
particular time, Mr. Caminetti named
six classes of Europeans who are
arriving and may be expected in
larger numbers during the next six
months. These include those who
had decided to come before 1914 and
were prevented by the war, depend-
ents joining relatives in America,
former officials who have lost their
standing in their native countries,
working class people seeking a wider
field, people finding themselves under
new government because of post-war
territorial divisions, and those who
returned to Europe just before or
during the war and now wish to re-
enter America. The great majority of
immigrants in the near future, he
said, will be from Poland, which is
overpopulated, and from Russia. The
latter is a source of potential danger
to this country, in that many of the
radical or Bolshevik type seeking to
spread propaganda.

Le Baron B. Colt (R.), Senator from
Rhode Island, chairman of the com-
mittee, expressed disbelief in any
danger from this source. "Assuming
that we should anticipate and prevent
trouble along this line," he asked,
"what would you advise in a legisla-
tive way to prevent it?"
"I would, for one thing, strengthen
the visa," replied Mr. Caminetti.

Contract System Urged

Mr. Caminetti dwelt at length on
regulating immigrant labor under a
contract system. By means of such a
system, only such laborers as are ac-
tually needed would be sent over to
agricultural and industrial regions
from Europe, and would be forced to
leave when they were no longer needed,
unless they had proved themselves as-
sets to the country and applied for per-
manent residence. This would have any
number of advantages over the present
haphazard system whereby the greater
number of foreign laborers settle in
thickly populated industrial regions
where there is already an oversupply
of labor, increasing the unemployment
problem. It would relieve the shortage
of farm labor, it would give officials a
chance to judge as to the desirability
of the alien desiring permanent resi-
dence, and it would insure employment
to the alien entering this country. He
did not believe that a distinction should
be made between skilled and unskilled
labor, as the former is often less desir-
able than the latter.

The great evils which must be over-
come, he said, are the ease with which
passports are given in Europe, fre-
quency of forged passports, and lack of
American immigration officials in Eu-
ropean ports. He expressed his ap-
proval of the creation of a board to
study immigration for the purpose of
determining who should and who
should not be admitted to the country.
In this way, he said, this nation could
form a valuable contact with other na-
tions for the purpose of regulating im-
migration at its source.

SNELL FORESTRY BILL IS ATTACKED

Gifford Pinchot, Declares It Is
Designed to Promote Monop-
oly of Lumber in Hands of Few
Owners of Standing Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Purporting to prevent the devasta-
tion of privately-owned timber lands,
the Snell forestry bill is, in fact, a
bill to promote a monopoly of lumber
in the hands of a few great owners of
standing timber, declared Gifford
Pinchot, Commissioner of Forestry for
Pennsylvania, testifying before the
House Agricultural Committee yester-
day. Four-fifths of the lumber in
America, he asserted, is in private
hands, and half of that is owned by
250 holders, the great bulk of whose
holdings is on the Pacific coast.

The bill, introduced by Bertrand H.
The bill, introduced by Bertrand H.
Snell (R.), Representative from New
York, outlines a national forestry pro-
gram which includes an appropriation
of \$1,000,000 a year for cooperating
with the various states in fighting forest
fires and \$10,000,000 a year for the
purchase of additional forest lands. It
provides, through cooperation be-
tween the federal government, the
states and owners of timber lands, for
adequate protection against forest
fires, for reforestation of denuded
lands, for extension of the national
forests, and for other purposes, all
called essential to continuous forest
production on lands entirely suitable
for such production, according to Mr.
Pinchot.

Monopolistic Aim Alleged

The timber-owning interests, Mr.
Pinchot declared in opposing the bill,
know that the passage of the Snell
bill would be the most effective step
at this time possible to put into the
hands of a little group of Pacific coast
lumbermen a monopolistic power
over the farmers, the wage-earners,
the manufacturers, the business men
and the rent payers of the whole
United States. Such power, he con-
tinued, would be far more oppres-
sive than that exercised by the steel
trust, the anthracite trust, or the oil
trust, a power which there is no rea-
son for giving and which the people
of the United States will assuredly
see that they do not get.

Continuing, Mr. Pinchot said in
part:
Within 10 years the great majority
of the states, containing by far the
larger part of our agriculture, our in-
dustries and our population, will be
to go to the Pacific coast for the
supplies of lumber without which they
cannot carry on their work. The
Snell bill would leave it to the legis-
latures of Washington, Oregon and
California to decide whether indis-
pensable forests and forest lands shall
be devastated or kept at work pro-
ducing the lumber the nation can-
not get elsewhere and cannot do with-
out.

Position of Legislatures

"The legislatures of these states
would properly have the interests of
their own people first in mind. The
great timber land holders of the Pacific
coast well know that nothing would be
easier for them than to prevent the
passage of any laws affecting them to
which they were opposed in any or all
of the three Pacific states."

"The clear and obvious fact is that
the Snell bill is not supported by the
timber owning interests because they
want to be controlled, but because
they know that national control is the
only form of control they have to fear."

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CAUSES TO WHICH MR. VENISELOS' FALL IS SAID TO BE DUE

Greek Authority Traces These to
Lofty Qualities of the Great
Cretan and the Political Men-
tality of the Greek People

A previous article on this above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
for January 25.
By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor.

ATHENS, Greece.—The fundamental
causes of the fall of Mr. Veniseles are
to be found in the following two:

The first and foremost is Mr. Veniseles
himself. The character of the
great Cretan, above politics and party
play; his high conception of and abso-
lute faith in political morality and
honesty; his creative spirit endowed
with a keen foresight which the ma-
jority of his people could hardly un-
derstand; his high ideal of citizenship
and his devotion toward the uplift of
his race which transcended the aspira-
tion of many of his people; and above
all, his faith in his people and his spirit
of self-sacrifice and hard labor, with-
out which greater Greece could not
have been created.

Mr. Veniseles has never been a party
man, or even the leader of a party;
his very character makes that an im-
possibility. He was the leader of a
race. He seems to have seen the vision
of greater Greece and to have aroused
his people to labor on for the realiza-
tion of that vision. He was leading a
nation toward the summit of its glory,
but when he reached his goal he looked
around him and found that the many
had chosen to remain behind. While
he was laboring onward, bidding the
others to follow, and lifting with every
onward step the whole polity to a
higher plane of moral and political
life, there were those among the peo-
ple who preached dissension and self-
ishness. There were others with a
flow moral conception, with a narrow
political outlook, who could not feel
at home in the higher strata of life and
conduct and, therefore, labored
hard to keep many of the people with
them.

Were He a Politician

If Mr. Veniseles were a politician
and could have sacrificed his views
of national conduct and policy for
the interests of a party; if he were
a demagogue seeking how best to
remain in power, willing to play to
the gallery and to lend himself as a
tool to the popular desire; if he
had feelings and susceptibilities of his
race, rather than labor to uplift them
and create for them a higher na-
tional and individual outlook; if he
could bring himself to become just a
little better than the majority of his
people, but not be what he was—good
and just and true; then Mr. Veniseles
could have won a lifelong premiership
in Greece. These are sad truths
for those who love Greece; but truths
they are.

Mr. Veniseles fell because of what
he is and the redeeming feature of the
Greek drama can be found in the fact
that those who truly followed him
and better understood him make up
the 45 per cent of the Greek voters.
The great chief has inspired not only
the youth of his race but the fillets
of the nation and one may well hope
that the redemption of Greece will not
be long in coming.

"Spirit of the City-State"

The second fundamental cause of the
fall of Mr. Veniseles is to be found in
the inherited characteristics of politi-
cal "mentality" of the Greek people. It
is the selfish spirit of the city-state;
the political antagonism between
Sparta and Athens, to which is due the
downfall of ancient Greece, has sur-
vived with all its malevolent and tradi-
tional force in the Greece of today.
Themistocles managed to keep the
Peloponnesians at Salamis by a trick,
otherwise they would have left the
Athenians alone to face the Persians.
Much as we end to be attained would
justify a trick in the last Greek elec-
tions, Mr. Veniseles would not stoop
to using a trick.

During the epoch of ancient Greece,
Sparta would not acknowledge the lead-
ership of Athens; Corinth and Thebes
would contribute to the downfall of
either, for the purpose of attaining
the supremacy for themselves. A com-
mon foe—like the Persian or the Mac-
edonian—would unite the several city-
states of ancient Greece for a time,
but even then their union was very
loose and resembled that of an alliance
of rival states.

During the era of the Byzantine Em-
pire, Athens and Sparta were loath to
bear the supremacy of Constantinople,
and those who fought against the
Arabs and the Turks under the Byzan-
tine emperors on the plains of Asia
Minor, were by no means recruited
from what is today known as old
Greece. It is true, that, during the
100 years of its free life (1321 to 1329),
old Greece waged wars against Tur-
key for the emancipation of the un-
redeemed Greeks, but it is equally true
that the old spirit of rivalry mani-
fested itself as soon as liberty was
attained and opportunity presented it-
self. The Peloponnesians and the
Athenians of today have looked on the
fellows of the former Turkish Em-
pire as their subordinate brethren. The
Greeks of the islands, of Asia Minor,
of Thrace and of Constantinople on the
other hand, have looked to Athens and
not to the Athenians after having come
in contact with the latter. It was

The idea of the violent city embodying the Hellenic of the late Ottoman Empire, the conception of the liberty of the race, the unity of Hellenism.

Banner of Revolution

When Mr. Venizelos raised the banner of revolution against Athenian and Peloponnesian despotism in 1910 and went to Salonika, his army of 50,000 was formed chiefly of volunteers from the islands, from Ionia, from Epirus, from Thrace and from Constantinople. And while this army of Hellenic defense was battling in the field of honor, winning for Greece her place in the alliance of the civilized nations, the Constantinian, who were masters of Athens and of Peloponnesia, were waging a persecution against the so-called refugees in old Greece, those Hellenes who had been chased out from their homes by the Turks and the Bulgarians.

The spirit of Constantinian is the spirit of the Peloponnesians. Peloponnesia unfortunately has subjugated the rest of the old Greece and Peloponnesia regards the new territories as colonies and does not place them on a standing of equality with itself. Asia Minor, Constantinian, Thrace, Epirus, and the islands are unanimously for Mr. Venizelos. In Peloponnesia and in the greater part of old Greece Mr. Venizelos has remained the intruder, the Cretan. It is true that Mr. Venizelos is fanatically followed by a strong minority in old Greece; and it is to his credit and to the credit of those composing this minority that they form mentally, morally and intellectually the flower of the population of old Greece. Moreover, the Greek of Thrace, of Constantinople, of Asia Minor, of Epirus, and of the islands, is in every way superior to the Venizelist minority of old Greece. The Greek communities of Egypt, Russia, France, England, and to a great extent those of America, are decidedly pro-Venizelist. The fact, therefore, remains that Mr. Venizelos, though outvoted in old Greece, has the unqualified support of the elite of the free kingdom, the whole-hearted support of the newly redeemed and of the yet unredeemed territories of Hellenism.

No Compromise with Constantinian

These Venizelist territories will not compromise with Constantinian and his ministers. Smyrna, Adrianople, and Constantinian cannot possibly acknowledge in spirit and in heart the supremacy of Athens and Sparta, while both these latter cities are governed by a ruler objectionable to the true Hellenic and untrue to the great national issues. The iron rule of force used by Constantinian and his followers may well keep Smyrna, Adrianople, Epirus and the islands subjugated for a time, but it will never extinguish the feeling of the people. Sooner or later the newly liberated territories will denounce Constantinian.

With Constantinian in their midst they comprise Hellenism's richest and fairest provinces. The feud which exists, and can be so clearly seen today in all its fundamental antagonistic characteristics between the two great sections of the Greek race, is bound to be fought out one day. The new Hellenic state, as a separate state can prosper infinitely better than old Hellas, is bound to prosper morally and politically the old Greece. The Hellenic of New Hellas, possessing a higher degree of civilization, a more thorough education, a loftier conception of duty and patriotism and a far greater ability in the works of everyday life, is bound to govern and lead in the long run the Greeks of old Greece. Despotism will still be conquered by democracy; and the work of Mr. Venizelos will not have been done in vain.

BOLIVIANS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Bautista Saavedra, a member of the Bolivian governing board ever since the coup d'etat of last July when the former government was overthrown, has been elected President of Bolivia for the next four years. Both the State Department and the Bolivian Legation here have been officially informed of the election. The inauguration is to take place tomorrow.

SECRETARY BAKER CLAIMS AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has general authority to act for President Wilson in passing upon the recommendations of the army "punching board," the Secretary says in an answer filed in the District Supreme Court yesterday to mandamus proceedings brought by Col. John W. French to compel his return to his rank as a colonel on the active list. The reclassification board placed Colonel French in Class B and recommended his retirement and the action was approved by Secretary Baker. Colonel French contended that Mr. Baker had exceeded his authority in so acting for the President.

CURIOUS DEADLOCK IN SPANISH POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Wednesday). — The cabinet crisis has been further complicated by the persistent refusal of King Alfonso to accept Eduardo Dato's resignation. It is probable that the King will insist on his remaining in office. The King held a conference on Tuesday with the presidents of the Chambers and former premiers, and will see Mr. Dato again today.

CRITICAL SITUATION REPORTED IN CHINA

People's Party Under Dr. Sun Yat Sen Gaining More Power Since Suppression Under Former President, Yuan Shih-kai

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday). — A critical situation is stated to have arisen in China owing to a declaration on the part of the Canton Government that, on and after February 1, it will take over the whole of the customs revenue from the seceding provinces; that it will deduct the 13 per cent of the surplus customs revenue that was formerly paid to the military government of Canton, only retaining the balance to the central government at Peking.

Although no confirmation of this action on the part of the People's Party, which is in power at Canton, could be obtained, it was stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a Chinese authority that, in well informed quarters, some action of this sort has long been expected. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the People's Party, has for some time been gaining influence and supporters among the military and political, and even among nominal supporters of the Peking central government. It was stated there are many who admire and support Sun in his aim to get for China a truly republican form of government.

If, as is expected, this report should prove to be true, the informant stated that the western treaty powers will be placed in a very difficult situation and will have to choose between permitting the People's Party to carry out their intention—for it is quite certain that the Northern Government of China has no power to enforce its will—or of formulating a united policy that will compel Sun to forego his declared intention of appropriating the customs revenue, collections of which are controlled by the treaty powers, as a security for China's foreign indebtedness.

The natural desire to avoid complicating the delicate situation and a certain sympathy which the powers are known to hold toward the Young China Party, makes the solution an extremely difficult one. The main grievance, it was stated, that the Canton federal government has against Peking is the weakness shown by President Hsu Shih-chang in his internal policies. When Sun resigned the presidency of South China in 1912 in favor of Hsu, it was hoped that a united China would result, but events have shown that the sacrifice was practically wasted, excepting that it showed plainly to his followers that Sun was not playing for political power, but really had his country's interests at heart.

This latest statement on the part of Sun, the informant stated, is very different from the one which was found among the Peking government officials, who are sacrificing the country to party politics. Sun is looked upon as a reformer by his friends, and as a revolutionary by his enemies, even some of his friends admit many of his actions to be of a drastic nature. One such action that his enemies cite as a case in point was his proposal to remove the capital of China from Peking to some town in the central provinces.

Just how many provinces support the People's Party, the informant said, is uncertain, for, from time to time, the number varies according to the will of the military governor of any particular province. One thing is certain, that the People's Party, which was scattered throughout the world during the autocratic overlordship of Yuan Shih-kai is now returning in force to China and is a power to be reckoned with in Chinese politics of the future.

DOMINICAN TRANSFER MAKING PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Progress on formation in the Dominican Republic of a board to arrange with American officials there for the transfer of the government to the natives was reported yesterday to the State Department. A few members remain to be appointed, but the department's information indicated that further delay was improbable. Widespread opposition among the natives to any change in the island government had been reported to the department. These reports indicated, it was said, that 95 per cent of the population opposed withdrawal of the Americans.

CONSERVATISM IN MEN'S STYLES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois (Wednesday). — Conservative styles in men's clothes are being advocated by members of the Merchant Tailors Association, now in convention here, in order that the purchaser may economize by having clothing that is always in style, and thus not be required to renew his wardrobe because of style changes. A little change as possible for the different seasons is recommended by the association. Quality and workmanship are being stressed instead of extremes.

ANTI-VACCINATION RESOLUTION PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts (Wednesday). — Calling upon the Massachusetts Legislature to make the vaccination of school children optional, instead of compulsory, in the State, a resolution was passed at an anti-vaccination meet-

ing held in this city. The resolution, which followed an address against vaccination by Dr. P. M. Padelford of Fall River, president of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts, reads as follows:

"Resolved, that no government is morally justified in compulsory submission to vaccination—an operation which is not defined; which has been conclusively shown to be unnecessary; which endangers, in every instance, the health or life of the person who undergoes it; and which has failed, in thousands of cases, to prevent an attack of smallpox even of a fatal type."

CHARGE NOT PROVED, SAYS COMMITTEEMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — The Walsh congressional committee, which returned from New York yesterday, held an informal discussion of the testimony taken in New York regarding the voucher for \$250,000 alleged to have been paid Charles M. Schwab for expenses.

Joseph Walsh (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, refused to make any comment beyond saying that his views would be incorporated in the official report to be made later by the committee.

Henry J. Steele (D.), Representative from Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, authorized the following: "When asked if he cared to make any statement relative to the hearing held by the select committee on Shipping Board expenditures on the charge that Mr. Charles M. Schwab had received payment for expenses which were charged against the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation (ship construction cost, Mr. Steele replied that the members of the committee who heard all the testimony and saw the documents were satisfied that the charge was not proven and, further, that it was not true. Mr. Steele further stated this statement was made with the knowledge and consent of the members of the committee."

Mr. Schwab's Advice on Ship Disposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York. — Charles M. Schwab, testifying for the second time before the Walsh congressional committee investigating the United States Shipping Board, had nothing to add to his previous statement that he did not receive a dollar from the government while he directed the construction of more than 400,000 tons of ships. He felt that the testimony of Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and others had cleared him of the charge that he had been paid \$100,000 from government funds, through the corporation, for personal expenses, as part of a \$250,000 voucher found by Perley Morse's accountants. Mr. Schwab told of trying in vain to persuade Mr. Morse to support his denial of the charge.

To an exposition of his policies as director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Schwab added this advice as to the disposition of the board's ships: That the emergency fleet cost be charged off as a war cost; that ships should be realized on at any reasonable price from private operators; that private enterprise ought to be stimulated toward shipbuilding if the country wanted a real merchant marine; that there was no value in the wooden ships, except as emergency ships, or special service ships between coast ports, or to the West Indies, and that they should be scrapped.

SECURITY LEAGUE ON IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York. — The National Security League says that it considers immigration to be based on two fundamentals.

"The first is quality immigration," says a statement by the league. "Immigrants should be chosen in the same way that an employer examines the quality and fitness of an employee—as to honesty, sobriety, industry, observance of law and order, cleanliness of mind and body, freedom from obnoxious political activity, absence of criminal record, etc."

"The second is adaptability to American principles and ideals of government and of life. Most of the proposed immigration legislation perpetuates the vital defect of the past, namely, too much emphasis on economic adaptability and usefulness. This is important, but secondary to the question of whether we are going to assimilate our foreign elements or whether they are going to denaturalize us."

GOVERNMENT ACTIVE IN ITALIAN DISORDERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Wednesday). — The "Messaggero" reports that, as a sequel to the shooting which broke out at the obsequies of a member of the Fascist—an extremely patriotic organization for the suppression of Bolshevism, known as the Anti-Socialist League—at Modena, and in which two people were killed and others wounded, the Fascist broke into the Labor exchange and burned it to the ground. Similar scenes were witnessed at Bologna, when the residence of a well-known Socialist, Mr. Donati, was destroyed. In consequence of these conflicts between the Fascist and the Socialists, the government has ordered complete disarmament at Modena, Bologna, and throughout the government of Emilia.

CONVENTION CALLED FOR

AUGUSTA, Maine. — A resolve authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention next January to amend the state Constitution was introduced in the state Legislature yesterday.

REPORT ON JAPAN AWAITS MR. COLBY

Secretary of State, Returned From South America, Is Expected to Take Up Recommendations Made by Ambassador Morris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Ambassador Colby, Secretary of State, returned to Washington yesterday after having visited Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. He is expected to take up promptly the report of Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan, embodying recommendations for the settlement of certain controversial points with Japan.

Formal acceptance of the report would carry with it approval of the recommendations but would not close the door to further negotiations, if the American State Department or the Japanese Foreign Office should deem it necessary to continue them.

The two principal features of the report, which is comparatively brief, are:

1. An amendment to the existing commercial treaty between Japan and the United States which would grant to Japanese subjects lawfully in this country equal civil rights with the nationals of any other foreign nation. This would not confer citizenship rights or the right of naturalization here.

2. A revision of the existing "gentlemen's agreement" between Japan and the United States so as to make it conform to present day requirements and to prohibit absolutely Japanese emigration to America and to the Hawaiian Islands, while admitting it to the Philippine Islands.

The amendment would nullify the California alien land-ownership legislation in so far as it affects Japanese nationals in California, but it has been pointed out that California would have a remedy in the enactment of a law forbidding the purchase of land by any aliens. Such legislation would remove the discrimination against Japanese, which the Japanese Government has objected to.

Accompanying Mr. Morris' report is a voluminous record of Japanese-American relations covering a period of nearly 30 years, which emphasizes, it is understood, Japanese feeling regarding discrimination against Japanese nationals in the United States. The Japanese Government is expected to await the action of the State Department before formally accepting the report of Mr. Shidehara. If the reports should not be accepted by the respective governments, neither would be bound to resume the negotiations on the same basis. Up to the present, the conferences between the two ambassadors and the documents prepared by them are informal, not binding either government. Acceptance, however, of the report by either government would bind that government to the same basis for settlement and might prejudice its position if the informal negotiations should be rejected by the other.

Against Asiatics

California Club Favors Suspension of Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California. — The Commonwealth Club of California, an organization composed of 2800 business men, a large percentage of whom are employers, has gone on record against the present policy on immigration. For the last two years the organization has been engaged in research work as to the economic, social, political and industrial phases of the immigration question. This investigation culminated in the favorable vote of its members on the two following propositions: "Are you for or against permanent exclusion of Asiatic labor?" "Are you for or against suspension of unskilled immigration for two years?"

The Commonwealth Club has sent a communication to a California representative in Washington, and to the members of the Committee on Immigration of the Senate and House of Representatives, acquainting them with these facts, and stating that it should be determined whether or not more immigration is needed, and until such investigation is completed the status quo should be maintained, and immigration be suspended until the conclusion can be reached. It urges the adoption by Congress of this policy.

"In view of the fact that it is reported that 2,225,000 men are idle in the United States today," says E. A. Walcott, executive secretary, in a statement sent out by the Commonwealth Club, "and that 1,800,000 per year are now coming to America, the influx being limited only by the transportation facilities, we feel that immigration is a vital matter."

MILK PRICE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York. — Borden's Farm Products Company will reduce the price of milk to the consumer one cent a quart in February according to an announcement made by the president of the firm. That means that grade A milk will retail at 19 cents a quart and grade B at 16 cents.

ACREAGE REDUCTION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. DALLAS, Texas. — A call to Texas hardware dealers to aid in the cotton acreage reduction movement was sent out by the state convention of hardware men in Dallas. Action on this question followed an address by Nathan Adams, vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank of

Dallas, who called the present credit system of the south injudicious, and declared that the federal reserve system was being abused when it was used at any time or in any way to bring about increased sales, as he alleged had been done in the forced readjustment of business since the end of the war.

PLAN TO DEVELOP HARBORS ON GULF

Southern Cities and States Are Planning Expenditure of More Than \$20,000,000 on Ports From Florida to Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana. — Plans are being laid and money appropriated for harbor developments along the Gulf of Mexico coast of the United States which will make the stretch of shore from Tampa, Florida, on the east to Galveston, Texas, on the west a series of well-protected, highly developed ports, including Pensacola, Florida; Biloxi and Gulfport, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Morgan City and Lake Charles, Louisiana. More than \$20,000,000 has been appropriated, or is being raised by bond issues, loans, taxation and other methods, for the development of these harbors, or the addition of needed wharves, warehouses and cargo-handling facilities to their present equipment.

New Orleans is preparing to expend the largest sum of all the ports—approximately \$7,000,000—in construction of wharves and warehouses. This port also has been granted the use of one of the units, including the 3000-foot wharf and large three-story warehouse, of the new \$20,000,000 army supply base completed here a few months ago. At least two of the present wharves are to be rebuilt, and their wharves torn down and reconstructed of steel, in conformity with the three or four miles of steel sheds now standing on the modern wharves of the port. A new fire tag has been ordered by the Board of Port Commissioners.

Trade Doubled

The combined exports and imports of New Orleans have doubled during the last three years, and the cargo-handling facilities as well as wharf space and housing accommodation are entirely inadequate for the large volume of foreign trade pouring through the port in both directions. A comprehensive port plan, involving the entire 14 miles of river front belonging to the city, is now being drawn up by the Board of Port Commissioners, the state and city engineers. This plan will be presented to the state constitutional convention, meeting at the end of next February, and its adoption as part of the organic law of the State will be asked by every commercial organization in the State, as well as by Gov. John M. Parker and the present state administration, and Mayor Andrew M. Schachane and the present city administration.

This plan is divided into three departments—financing, construction, and expeditious handling of shipping. One radical change would be made by allowing private interests to develop the water front for their own purposes under long-term leases. With the exception of one or two small plots, the city and State own all the water front of New Orleans. Hitherto, private interests were not allowed to construct wharves, warehouses, cargo-handling machinery, or any other port facilities on any of the land owned by the State or city. These private interests were compelled to present their needs to the Board of Port Commissioners, and then wait until the money was available for construction.

Leases to Firms

Under the new plan, water front acreage would be leased to firms and individuals, at a rental commensurate with its value, and they would be allowed to erect wharves, warehouses, wharves and other buildings, as well as modern cargo-handling machinery, for their own use, but not for rental to others, and not for general use. All such leases would also contain a clause which the Board of Port Commissioners—which represents both State and city and has full control of the entire port—could at any time take over such improvements erected by private capital, on payment of the actual cost of the improvement.

IMMIGRATION THE TOPIC

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts. — Whether the United States should further restrict European immigration is announced as the subject chosen for the annual debate of the women's colleges, Smith, Vassar, Barnard, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe and Wellesley. The debate will be held on March 19 at each of the colleges.

COLLECTION OF BACK TAXES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Approximately \$35,000,000 a month in back taxes is being collected by the government, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states. Large sums have been found due the government as a result of a field and office audit of returns.

GREEK CHAMBER ADJOURNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday). — In the absence of a quorum, the Chamber of Deputies had to be adjourned on Monday until January 31. Parliamentary groups, with the exception of the Venizelists, have promised to give their votes to a government candidate for presidency.

FILIBUSTER IN SENATE POSSIBLE

Minimum Wage and Emergency Tariff Bills Held Up at Least Temporarily — Senator Johnson Delivers Ultimatum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — The Senate is threatened with a filibuster on the minimum wage bill, and another on the emergency tariff bill. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, yesterday morning asked for unanimous consent to set a day for consideration of the Nolan minimum wage bill. Objection was made by Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, who opposes the bill. This was the second day on which Senator Johnson had made this request.

After the objection by Senator Smith, Senator Johnson gave notice that he would move to take up the bill in place of any unfinished business at the close of the morning hour. This was done. Henry Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, in explaining the vote that he was about to cast, said that "some men on that side and some on this are afraid to vote on the emergency tariff bill."

"This is no place to be afraid; let those who are afraid get out into the cloakrooms," Mr. Ashurst said. "I was just as strongly in favor of the emergency tariff bill as anyone, and did not want his vote for the minimum wage bill to be construed as opposing it."

Senator Johnson said: "Either we are going to pass the tariff bill or it will not be permitted to be passed. If there is a desire on the part of the distinguished leaders here to block it, then the minimum wage bill will not affect the place of the other bill." He reminded the senators that it had almost come to a vote when the packer bill came in, and he begged that they would make a day or an hour when they would consider it. If they would, he offered to withdraw his motion.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, said that he was keenly interested in the bill. He had it in charge at the last session when Senator Johnson was away. It was defeated then by a filibuster, and it is threatened with defeat by a filibuster now.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, in charge of the tariff bill, presented a resolution designed, he stated, to "test the good faith of certain gentlemen on the other side who say that they are filibustering against the tariff bill."

The Penrose resolution called for an unanimous agreement to vote on the tariff bill not later than February 1. Oscar Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader, objected, whereupon Senator Penrose asked for an agreement upon any date up to the middle of February.

This agreement likewise was refused by Senator Underwood, and also by F. M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, minority leader on the Finance Commission.

OFFICERS ACTIVE IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois. — Increased activity in the enforcement of prohibition is announced by Frank D. Richardson, supervising prohibition director for the central district, as the intention of the department, following his return from a conference with John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner in Washington. Col. L. G. Nutt, chief of the narcotic division of the government, is to be sent here to assist in the suppression of the illicit traffic in liquor.

"Brewers and sellers of whiskey are to be the subject of investigation by this office," said Mr. Richardson, "but that does not necessarily imply that the home brewer is not to receive our attention if cases are presented. It is simply the fact that we have only 40 men where we could use 400, which will keep us from devoting our time to the home brewers while we look after the large brewing concerns and the illicit traffic in liquor. Our first aim is to suppress the booze traffic. Mr. Kramer and I decided that the quickest blow we could strike at the illicit liquor traffic would be against the source of supply, and as a result this drive has been started. Withdrawals will be checked against the amount of liquor on hand in the warehouses. It is certain that some of the dealers have falsified withdrawal permits. We shall take drastic action against every one caught. This does not mean that we shall pass up the saloon keepers, but that we think a fast drive against the source of supply for those men who retail the stuff will

come nearer making Chicago and the district dry than many raids on petty offenders."

"The activities of the drug and prohibition bureau have been closely linked together, and Colonel Nutt, who has also been in conference with Mr. Kramer, is to bring me some late decisions from the commissioner and remain here in Chicago for a time to help in the job of driving out this liquor business. Both brewers and whiskey dealers will come under our intensive observation."

EMPLOYMENT IS ON THE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois. — Slowly improving conditions for the unemployed are reported by the officials of the Illinois free employment offices in the weekly report submitted to the state director of the Department of Labor. It is stated by Charles J. Boyd, general superintendent of the Chicago offices, that while conditions are showing little improvement from their point of view in the securing of employment, there are encouraging signs of men being reemployed by their former employers without the need for a go-between, and this indicates better times. Figures submitted to the state superintendent show that in the week ending January 24, 19 out of 56 firms employing 41,694 men and 14,429 women reported normal business conditions. There were 276 for every 100 jobs available.

The statement was made that every employer was evidently making an effort to keep forces fairly intact for the expected revival of business. Firms engaged in the manufacture of the necessities of life, public utilities, semi-public service corporations, packers and allied industries were credited with being the least affected by the present business depression, while clothing, musical instruments and non-essentials were affected most. No strikes were noted as taking place, and the situation was said to be more optimistic than the week before.

IOWA BANKER TELLS WHY MONEY IS TIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. DES MOINES, Iowa. — Speculation, with reckless buying and war-inflated prices, which put the whole system on a false basis, are responsible for the overtaxation of credits in Iowa at this time, according to statements of L. A. Andrews, president of the Iowa State Bankers Association. "With a record of \$200,000,000 of almost worthless stock sold in Iowa in two years and hundreds more millions spent in reckless land speculation and hundreds more millions in senseless buying of autos and luxuries of all kinds, is it any wonder money is tight?" Mr. Andrews asked. "It was great while it lasted, but pay day is here," he added. "It is certain that a large credit corporation of sufficient size would be of great help in Iowa."

ILLINOIS RECORD IN ROAD BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. SPRINGFIELD, Illinois. — During the four-year period just ended, when state and national attention was directed to war problems, Illinois built 750 miles of improved roads and 400 miles of graded highways, according to a highway department bulletin just issued. Last year 341 miles of permanent hard roads were completed, a record for such construction in any state in the Union prior to 1920. The indications now are that building conditions are gradually improving, the bulletin states.

COTTON SAVED FROM WASTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ELECTRA, Texas. — Business men of Electra, by voluntary subscription, have raised sufficient funds to employ labor to gather much cotton in this section that would otherwise have gone to waste in the fields. Many tenant farmers who had produced large crops of cotton moved away from the farms and sought work in the oil fields or elsewhere when the price of cotton dropped below what they regarded as the cost of production, and this cotton was wasting in the fields. The business men induced many tenant farmers to go back to their farms, advancing them funds to employ cotton pickers. About 350 bales of cotton have been picked under this plan.

WEAVERS REFUSE SCHEDULE

STONINGTON, Connecticut. — The American Velvet Company announced a cut in wages of from 25 to 40 per cent in its weaving department Tuesday. The weavers refused to accept the new schedule and went on strike.

January Fur Sale

NO NEED TO WAIT TILL NEXT YEAR

We now offer our ENTIRE STOCK of High Grade Furs at prices as low as can possibly be made next season

Especially Low Prices on Hudson Seal, Raccoon and Muskrat Coats

WE INVITE COMPARISON

Edward F. Kakas & Sons, Inc.

364 Boylston Street, Boston



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Fairy Mow

As long ago as 1490 the little township of St. Ives obtained the charter allowing it to hold a market twice a year, on May 10 and December 3, and so, in 1920 the winding narrow streets are filled with busy people, and stalls are put up, and cheap-jacks ply their roving trade, for the Fairy Mow is a thing that is not to be missed.

Along the cliffs above the blue-green sea the children are coming with their parents, and over the hills from little hamlets groups of friends are making their way on foot or in carts or jingling. The pleasant autumn air is warm in the sunshine, the summer visitors, or foreigners as they are usually called, have departed, and St. Ives is once more herself again and there is time to stand about and talk and gossip and laugh, as laugh they can, while great shoppings go on, and much of the day is spent in the market, and the dinner of a coming festive winter's night.

But where do the fairies come in? Surely it is just for the Fairy Mow that the children have tramped those long miles and submitted to the drastic ablutions that took place the night before. And fairies they will find of some kind or another, if it is only on the hills on the way back. But the name Fairy Mow is just the English way of pronouncing the Celtic word, "Féar-moh," which means no more or no less than the pig fair, and they have meant that for upwards of 600 years.

Radio Station in Geneva

For the opening of the meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva, a radio station was constructed for the exclusive use of the press during the session of the league. This represents an accomplishment which had never been equaled before by the Marconi Company of London. As a rule it has taken about three months for the erection of one of these stations. The construction of the tower, which is more than 215 feet in height, was accomplished in about 10 days. The station is connected with the Hotel des Bergues, which has been used as the League of Nations building, by a special wire. The whole operation is under the control of the League. After the erection the station was visited by the Swiss Senators Haab and Schultze and the Swiss delegates and the first telegram was sent to the Swiss Ambassador, Monsieur Paravicini in London.

An Australasian Version

The Auckland Weekly News recently printed an Australasian version of a joke that promises to join the small number of quips that travel around the world. Variants have recently come from France, Italy and Spain. The teacher was conducting a lesson in natural history. "Now, pupils," she said, "there is one creature which none of you has mentioned. It doesn't stand up on its feet all the time, and it doesn't walk like other creatures, but takes funny little skips. What is it?" With one delighted voice the class answered: "Charlie Chaplin!"

Encouraging the Hen

The modern method of increasing the quantity of eggs that may be obtained from hens is turning on electric lights in their pens in the middle of the night, thereby awakening them, so that they eat an extra meal and thus approach closer than ever before the ideal of laying an egg a day, week after week. One cannot but think that this lengthening of the working day for hens is a device of the same genius who discovered that there was no need of arising at dawn to feed the poultry. He simply waited until after the henyard dens had gone to roost, and then scattered their morning meal. The hens found their breakfast waiting for them in the morning, while the ingenious one arose and went about the affairs of the day only when he felt so inclined. No chattering called him to work.

Discouraging the Sparrow

There are many bird-lovers who, while they have no antipathy for the sparrow, feel that this bold forager is pretty well able to take care of himself in winter. At least they consider that a bird with so little shyness in his make-up may in fairness be kept waiting at feeding time until more timorous winged creatures have their chance at the bit of crust hanging out to

be pecked at. But how to give the shyer birds their fair chance remained long a puzzle until it was discovered that the sparrow was no canary, that is, he did not relish taking his dinner from a swinging perch. So now the unassertive but acrobatic nuthatches and chickadees, among other birds that stay on after the snow flows, have their due turn at breakfast on little trapezoids that the sparrows find not at all to their liking.

Something New

"Twelfth Night" has been revived by the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier at Paris under the title of "La Nuit des Rois." But the interesting point to one who has not seen the production is the remark of Fernand Gregh concerning this Shakespearean comedy.

It is, says he, a note of Rabelais, refined by Shelley, a specimen of a Montaigne who rejoiced in the freshness of Theocritus, combined with the realism of Molière. Now let the English-speaking critics turn over this comment. It has at least one merit. Mr. Gregh has said something original about Shakespeare and "Twelfth Night"—all in one breath.

Outdoing Jules Verne's Hero

"Around the world in 80 days" was a feat which made boys in all civilized countries draw their breaths with admiration for 50 years or more, but today a stranger truth is to be gleaned from the official statistics of March Field, California; United States army pilots there have flown a distance equal to 40 times around the globe in the last year. Thus Philana Fog's record is put to scorn, for 45 times around in 355 days, means just 7 days, 22 hours and 26 seconds for one circumnavigation by airship.

DIXIE IN MOVING PICTURES

Even as the Dixie song, jazz, ragtime or sentimental ballad is ever with us, so is the motion picture conception of the Sunny South, past and present, but in the main past, an almost continuous feature of the American screen. There is much to film in the south; there is romance along the other Mississippi, there is melodrama in the blue grass of Kentucky, there is real drama in the Cumberlands and the Blue Ridge; proud old families of Virginia are material for many a novel, "cinnamon seed and sandy bottom" film well, and the cane broke is always welcome.

Foolishly enough, the drama of the Mississippi is rarely photographed, in the language of the pictures "shot," there or anywhere in proximity to the Father of Waters; directors of note having the remarkable idea that all rivers look alike to picture-goers. Unfortunately, nowhere but on the Mississippi does one meet with that remarkable invention of man, the "Mississippi" river packet, with its tall twin stacks, its white superstructure, pilot house forward or amidships, cranes, gangplanks, and paddle wheels. Therefore, when a film of the river—with packets from the Sacramento River—is shown, say in Cairo, Illinois, the audience abandons itself to hilarious contemplation of life on the Mississippi as it is imagined by gentlemen in Los Angeles.

In the past too, Hollywood and its vicinity have done duty as the Blue Ridge, but more and more directors have found that the sprawling rivers, and long sunny valleys of Tennessee make an unsurpassable background for their plays, and of late, even the Georgia mountains, of which O. Henry wrote so amusingly, have been invaded in search of "atmosphere" and "local color."

Florida is also almost continuous camping ground for motion picture companies, but aside from Palm Beach and its hotels, the State is never allowed to retain its proper name. Instead, it is the Island of Sambarun in Conrad's "Victory," it is Hawaii, Fiji, the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, or Samoa. Together with the Bahamas, it represents everything tropical and is carefully reserved for stories of the South Seas. Caribals from Jacksonville swoop down upon white traders from New York, Hawaiian belles from Chicago jest with young English skipper from El Paso, and so it goes. The motion picture has two settled types of plays to film here, "society stuff" and "adventure." For the directors of Florida are rarely of the present time. Their breath of life lies in the swirl of crinolines, the glitter of uniforms, and "costume drama" is the rule. True, once in a long while, a director stages a play of the present, but much more often, the quaint Colonial mansion in the foothills of the Blue Ridge serves to frame the dashing times of '64, and "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry still comes sweeping down the streets of quiet Roanoke—for the movies.

Blue Ridge dramas, past and present, are all of one kind, and whether or not they be filmed in California, serve as setting for hero, heroine, and villain in homespun and overalls, unchangeable as the mountain wall itself. Further south, New Orleans is a much neglected field. For the directors of motion pictures, its Creole languidness, its great possibilities, but few enough motion picture plays are set or filmed there. And "down river" in the swamps, matted beds of primroses, gnarled cypresses, and moonlit bayous, are as yet outside the ken of the fabricators of the motion picture.

Some day a director is going to discover that there has been a South since the Civil War, and that a great many of its inhabitants are entirely unconnected with Palm Beach, the Blue Ridge, or the Cumberlands; that today some families still float down the Mississippi in "shanty-boats," that mountaineers gallop through the streets of Memphis, steamboats hoot up the ponches of the Ohio, and that even now "picture-time" exists south of the Mason-Dixon line.

DUBLIN CASTLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"The keeping up, that is, keeping dry this pitiful bit of a Castle coast and most inconvenient lodging in the world—the worst that a gentleman ever lay in!" Such were the bitter complaints made by Lord Clarendon in a series of letters written to the Lord Treasurer in 1632. The fact that a moat, fed by the River Poddle (now flowing under ground), once ran where the Lower Castle yard is now, and that where the Castle garden spreads today, gay with choicest flowers, and fragrant with their scent, boats sailed in the past, may give some idea of what his lordship meant when he complained of the damp atmosphere of Dublin Castle.

The discomforts encountered by Lord Clarendon in the seventeenth century no longer exist; but it must be freely granted, all the same, that it would be hard to find a drearier or more dismal pile of concentrated ugliness than the gloomy brick constructions that form the headquarters of the English Government in Ireland. They are disposed around two grim courts, known respectively as the Upper and the Lower Castle yard. The former was at the time called "the devil's half-acre," because it was within its precincts that Irishmen, convicted of being concerned in the rebellion of 1798, were punished. On its south side is the entrance to the state apartments, occupied by the Lord Lieutenant while in residence, from early in February to the middle of March, the grand drawing room, however, alone containing the personal belongings of the reigning Viceroy. A military band plays daily in the Upper Castle yard during the Viceroyal season, and it is here, also, that the ceremony of the trooping of the colors takes place at its close on St. Patrick's Day. The accession of George the Fifth was proclaimed from the Upper Castle yard, and it was in the state apartments there that he resided with Queen Mary when he visited Dublin in 1911.

In the Lower Castle yard stands



Headquarters of the British Government in Ireland

the celebrated Birmingham tower, so-called because Sir William Birmingham was imprisoned there in 1331, and a portion of the original walls of which still standing. It was from the Birmingham tower that Red Hugh O'Donnell escaped when he fled to Donegal to raise the standard of revolt against Elizabeth. The tower is now used as a supper-room and the former prison is the Castle Kitchen. Just one hundred years ago, in 1820, the Record or Wardrobe Tower was restored, and it is from it that the royal standard floats on state occasions, and that the flag of the Lord Lieutenant is hoisted when he is in residence. Round the castle is the Castle Chapel, and on either side of the altar, the arms of all the viceroys since 1173 are arranged in chronological order, in panels of Irish oak, or in the stained glass of the windows. The exterior of the chapel is adorned with 30 different, and it must be granted, rather strangely assorted heads, cut in dark blue Tullamore marble. Among these are St. Peter with the keys, St. Patrick, Brian Boru, Dean Swift, several kings and queens of England, as well as various bishops and professors.

Dublin Castle stands on the site of a fortress erected by the Norwegians about the year 1140, and which was pillaged some years later by the Danes, or "black foreigners," as the native writers called the Danes. The erection of a new castle was begun in 1203 by Miles Fitzhenry, grandson of Henry the First, and Nesta, the beautiful Welsh princess, who was thrice married, and from whom the great Anglo-Norman families of Fitzgerald, De Barry, Fitzhenry, claim descent. The present year is the seven hundredth anniversary of the completion of the castle by Henri-de-Londres.

Many and strange have been its vicissitudes since then: Oliver Cromwell and his son Henry were, each in turn, Lord Deputy for Ireland and passed the gates of Dublin Castle many a time. It was on the Castle steps that Lady Tircconnell received James the First when he fled to Dublin after his defeat at the Boyne. "Madame, your countrymen can run well," he exclaimed by way of greeting. "If so," she answered, "I can see your Majesty has won the race."

America and Australia

The relations between the United States and Australia have always been of the most friendly description, and this is perhaps explained by the fact that these two countries represent the two greatest commonwealths in the world, are both progressive and, as befits the younger nations, daring in experimental legislation. Then, of course, there is the bond of a common tongue. In connection with this pleasant relationship, Edward J. Norton, the United States Consul in Sydney, recently recalled some interesting data gleaned from the archives of the consulate.

He said: "It is a pleasure for me to remember that the first American consul appointed to the post of Sydney, more than 100 years ago, enjoyed similar hospitality. From that time up to now, my predecessors have found the same warmth of greeting, and during their service at Sydney they have found the govern-

ment and people of New South Wales vying with each other in bringing about a closer relationship between the two countries." Mr. Norton found that his archives contained the records of many grateful letters written by former American consuls acknowledging the friendly assistance and kindly sympathy extended to them. In 1838, Mr. Merrill, the Consul then at Sydney, reported to his government that the Governor of the colony, Sir George Gipps, had expressed the strongest desire for a commercial rapprochement between New South Wales and America. He finished his report by writing: "In every way the colonial authorities show the most friendly feeling toward America." In 1840 the first direct shipment of colonial produce left Australian shores for the United States while a British brig loaded chiefly with wool sailed from Sydney for New York.

JEAN MAROT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"The carpenter... marked it out with the compass, and marked the beauty of a man; that it may remain in the house."
—Book of Isaiah.

A visit to Jean Marot's wood-carving shop was a treat to a young art student. Plaster castings of every description covered the wall spaces. Gargoyles, griffins and images of the prophets looked each other, suspended by their wrists from the ceiling. There were carvings of Gothic and Flemish, Renaissance and Jacobean periods reproduced in cupboard doors, bench ends, church screens and pulpit moldings. In the center of the room stood a good-sized model of a cathedral and grounds with little sponges on wires for trees.

Students in our art school brought their prize figures to Jean's shop to be cast into plaster.

One day Jean was chiding a youth on a great figure of St. Matthew that was to adorn the cathedral. I submitted my statuette to him.

"A little Swami, a Hindu holy man," Jean exclaimed quickly. His accuracy surprised me. "All he needs is a begging bowl and a staff."

"My teacher would consider that over-elaboration," I replied. "I have St. Luke and St. John yet to do, also the pulpit, I have plenty of time. I won't take a hurry job. I learned my craft at home in Switzerland where we never hurry. I was taught to draw, model in clay and carve. My father was expert in marquetry. He could work with wood, tortoise shell or ivory. When a boy, he took me to Geneva to an exhibition of wood carvings and it was there I decided to try for myself."

"You use both hands equally well," I observed. "Yes, that also was a part of my training. I use the mallet very little, and that 'feel' for the tool must be sensitive to both hands. You see I take care not to remove too much wood at once."

"What do you think of American wood carving schools?" I inquired. "If a boy has any real ability I should start him right away on the high relief work. He gets better practice and greater confidence. He should not be first compelled to carve chairs and phonograph stands. The back of a chair is no place to display wood carving. But the average boy doesn't want to be a craftsman. He wants to be an automobile salesman or a certified accountant. One of our oldest trade schools has just closed its doors for want of applicants. At present there is enough work to keep only the experts employed steadily. Perhaps after all I shouldn't blame the boy too much."

Jean was now working on the pulpit. There were four little figures with wings, the angel, the lion, the ox and the eagle, all emblems of the four evangelists. I watched him closely as he slowly and carefully chiseled the face of the angel. Quickly he selected a spoon-shaped little tool and carved the inner portion of the ear, remarking that, "Angels should have good hearing, especially in a cathedral. Think of all the fine things that are said about them."

"Much finer than the monks said about the wood carvers," I replied. Jean laughed good-naturedly. "You have reference to that famous old illumination of the self-satisfied figure carver at work. I believe."

"Well, I'm willing to forgive the conceit of the man that carved the 'Sheik-el-Belad,' continued Jean, now preoccupied with the lion, the ox and the eagle, all emblems of the four evangelists. I watched him closely as he slowly and carefully chiseled the face of the angel. Quickly he selected a spoon-shaped little tool and carved the inner portion of the ear, remarking that, "Angels should have good hearing, especially in a cathedral. Think of all the fine things that are said about them."

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LONDON'S CHARM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
During the last few years much has been written in praise of London, yet London remains one of the most abused cities in the world. Possibly it is to be ascribed to the national characteristic of the Englishman to depreciate his own country; more probably it is due to the fact that the average Englishman is more sportsman than artist, and as his constant desire is for a green field and a half, he sees nothing desirable in a town so cut off from country pursuits. London is sunless, foggy, toilsome, bustling; there is little to see and nothing to do, so he grumbles. London, it is true, suffers at times or in places from these things. But for those who have eyes to see she is one of the most charming of cities. Her great streets please with the alive variety of their architecture; her byways fascinate by wayward twists, or surprise and delight by the strange and the unexpected; perhaps



St. James Park

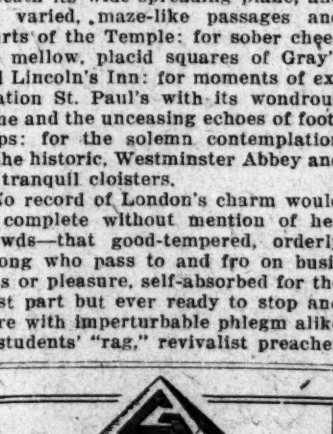
a tiny, country cottage isolated in its own garden, or the prim, bowed front of an ancient town house amid a sea of business blocks. Classes and pursuits lie cheek by jowl in a higgledy-piggledy fashion.

How redolent of present beauty and ancient memories are her parks and gardens; leafy St. James Park linking in strange association Stewart kings and milkmaids; Hyde Park with its ancient elm stumps, marking the site of the ring where Peeps prinked in his new coach, and Cromwell took the whip to the direct upsetting of coach, Secretary Thurloe and his own dignity. There is scarcely a stone or square foot in the London of the city and ancient suburbs which has not a tale to tell.

London's river is one of the most beautiful in Europe and—save for commerce and the artist—one of the most neglected. Watch the sinking sun of an autumn day transform the Berkeley Hotel from white to crimson, lighting its windows with a thousand candles; or, steal, if you can, one dim November morning into St. Katherine's Dock, just as the sun, veiled and yellow in the morning mist, rises above the dock gates and, piercing slowly the pearly haze, reveals the nebulous mass of white stone warehouses on stout-pillared arcades, gently lights upon the still waters, and floods at last the whole basin in yellow sunlight.

To each mood some among her dwelling places make appeal. A sigh for things rural and we can find, a little away, fair substitute in the old-world cottages, villas and paved ways of Strand-on-the-Green bordering the wide river. Even the open grassland of the Green Park is not to be despised on a day when the white smull march in stately procession across the wide-stretching sky. A craving for sight and smell of the sea and all things seaborne and we seem within half if we do but loiter at Bankside with its barges, its tugs and rowboats, its smell of tar and the measured flow of its stream. For the joy of the bustle of life there is Piccadilly Circus with the fine veft and woof of its unceasing traffic, and Trafalgar Square, the pattern of its crowds more loosely woven, for retreat from the surge of business and worries there is Staple Inn nestling beneath its wide-spreading plane, and the varied, maze-like passages and courts of the Temple: for sober cheer the mellow, placid squares of Gray's and Lincoln's Inn: for moments of exaltation St. Paul's with its wondrous dome and the unceasing echoes of footsteps; for the solemn contemplation of the historic Westminster Abbey and its tranquil cloisters.

No record of London's charm would be complete without mention of her crowds—that good-tempered, orderly throng who pass to and fro on business or pleasure, self-absorbed for the most part but ever ready to stop and stare with imperturbable phlegm alike at students' "rag," revivalist preacher



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CLAMOR AGAINST VICTOR HUGO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
What will the future opinion be concerning that formidable literary lion, Victor Hugo? Creator of critical tempests and beloved of the multitude, his reputation is still the center of acrid debate. The younger school of writers can see nothing in him. The grand manner is not for them, but only a certain drab record of unimportant events to which they give the high sounding title of "truth in art." There are few dull pages in Victor Hugo, hence he is charged with having a fantastic imagination that no one may take seriously. One suspects, however, that the multitude are nearer right than the exquisites of the commonplace.

The storm, of course, began in Victor Hugo's own day. The classicists did not feel kindly toward this Samson who overturned the pillars of their temple. It is easy to laugh at romanticism in top boots. But these seven-leaved boots have a way of striding on at a pace which careful-stepping neo-classicism cannot follow. The classicists failed to arrest him.

Among certain of his contemporaries and the succeeding generation he appeared as an exponent of a new era. Francois Coppée had a profound admiration for him, as did Catulle Mendès. Alfred de Musset, the graceful, delicate spinner of conceits, did not like the colossal blows of the lion's paws. The naturalists followed with a revolt of formidable proportions. But the public remained loyal.

Today young poets often remark, with the critical finality of the fledgling, "Victor Hugo no longer exists," or "what is this stranger out of words compared with a Baudelaire?" They say that Victor Hugo's writings contain nothing original, not a single idea or a personal expression of feeling. A bargain-sale Napoleon!

As far back as 1829 Alfred de Vigny wrote: "Victor Hugo has accomplished in 'Marion Delorme' an excellent example of style. The public does not recognize that his style is Victor Hugo's unique talent. No one ever had more form and less depth; there is not a single idea of his own, not an observation on life, or a vision of his times in the whole work. But he patterns his work with admirable art. Many men have made a success by this alone. He, too, will thus achieve success."

In this passage Alfred de Vigny has summed up all that Victor Hugo's critics detractors have been saying about him ever since. Have these critics paused to think what French literature would have suffered had it had no Balzac and no Victor Hugo? Where else could it turn to vastness of imagination? There are enough correct writers in the long roll of French authors. The public for once are right in keeping Victor Hugo on his throne.

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EQUAL CHANCE FOR TRADE DESIRED

Passage Urged of Bill to Place American Companies on Same Footing as Those of Competing Nations in Oriental Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The federal incorporation bill now before the House is commanding the attention of Americans interested in the development of Oriental trade, especially in China. A few weeks ago H. H. Arnold, president of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, appeared before a committee in relation to this bill, and last evening Carl L. Selts, president of the China Pacific Company of Shanghai, and special representative from the Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association of China, representing all American interests in China, appeared before the special subcommittee to urge the passage of the Dyer bill, providing that all American companies operating in China be placed on an equal footing with the national traders of other competing nations in freedom from income and excess profits taxation.

"British business predominates today in China and Oriental countries," Mr. Selts said. "In its corporate working, it is rated as almost entirely under what are known as the Hong Kong company ordinances, and Chinese investors freely put their money into British companies for business that offers fair possibilities of success."

Equal Inducements

"We hope to achieve an equal status for successful American trade development under the terms of the proposed federal incorporation bill for American companies in China. When we can offer our Chinese friends inducements equally as good as those which the British put capital into American business undertakings for the development of trade between China and America, we will soon get that share of this trade which is and always must be rightfully ours."

"All American companies now operating in China under American protection are organized under the laws of some one of our 48 states, as also in some instances under the laws of Alaska and the Philippines, and I believe, in some cases, even under the laws of Porto Rico. Such laws are not framed or designed for trade conditions existing in countries such as China, where we command extra territorial privileges. The Chinese capital regards America as a great friendly country and wants to cooperate with us in business, but does not understand the intricacies of our individual state laws."

Comparison of Conditions

"Here in the United States income and excess taxes are paid willingly, and are accepted as a necessary part of our business life. We all pay taxes alike on a fairly well-balanced footing, according to the profits earned. Picture to yourselves, however, a condition which would permit John Bull, across the street, to operate his business free of taxation, while Sam Hill here, making the same profits, has to pay say 50 or even 60 per cent in taxes. That picture exactly puts to you the position of the British merchant in competition with the American business man in China today."

"I wish to have it distinctly understood that it is not sought by the American merchant in China to escape personally from income tax payable on income derived in the form of dividends from business enterprise in that country. Let the American merchant who derives a personal income, pay his taxes out of his income, but let American corporations be free from income and excess profits taxes, so that we may attract China capital to cooperate with American capital in building up joint Chinese-American enterprises. We must be able to show our Chinese friends that they will not be subject to the injustice of having to pay income taxes to America on business that is done purely and exclusively in China."

"The American merchant doing business in China is the only one that is taxed by his home government on exclusively Chinese business. Neither British, French, Japanese nor Chinese merchants pay either income or excess profits taxes. Consequently, American business cannot survive in active competition."

Trader of Experience

Mr. Selts is said to be well informed in regard to Oriental business. In addition to his round-the-world steamship service from New York, he owns more than 500 trading posts and agencies in China, also interests in banks, lumber companies and cotton mills and other industries. He was born in China of American parents and educated in the United States. He was, therefore, listened to with attention when he said that "if American shipping is to win on the seas it must be supported by American trade development in foreign countries so as to provide cargoes for American ships to carry. China is on the verge of great industrial development, and America with laws framed to meet competition on an equal footing will undoubtedly have her fair share in the trade possibilities offering."

Trade with Russia Urged

Labor Men Before Senate Committee Speak for France Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of American workmen appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday

NEW VIEWPOINT OF MIDDLE WEST

Mississippi Valley Taking More Interest in World Trade, Says New Orleans Man—Better Ocean Service Is Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—"The problems of international exchange, trade relations, and shipping are not only direct and personal problems of New York business men and financiers and of the leaders of business and finance in other great cities in the United States, they are also direct and personal problems of the vast region of the Mississippi Valley," according to Walter Parker, executive vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Association. What is chiefly significant in the attitude of the people of the Mississippi Valley, who compose 54 per cent of the country's total population, is that they are investigating the causes of unsatisfactory economic conditions. Mr. Parker declares, and that they are beginning to view affairs internationally.

"Mr. Parker, who is general manager of the New Orleans (Louisiana) Association of Commerce, was in New York attending the banquet of the third National Marine Exposition, at which he was one of the speakers. His statement with reference to the awakened interest of the population of the Mississippi Valley in international affairs reads:

"When there is no world market for the surplus products of our country, the Great Valley feels the depression in a grave way."

Large Output of Valley

"The agricultural output of the Mississippi Valley aggregates \$11,000,000,000, or 80 per cent of the country's total; coal, 500,000,000 tons, or 95 per cent; iron ore, 70,000,000 tons, or 97 per cent; oil, 250,000,000 barrels, or 70 per cent; lumber, 17,000,000,000 feet, or 53 per cent; manufactures of all kinds (1914) \$11,000,000,000, or 44 per cent of the country's total."

"The people of the interior are not satisfied with the service the ports have been rendering them. They feel the delays have been too many and the cost of handling their commerce too great. They are investigating the causes, and they are learning rapidly, now that the great wealth they have created is unstable at a time when world need is more than ample to absorb all the commodities they hold. They are finding flaws in our marketing and distributing machinery as well as complications in international finance."

"It is a wonder that the people of the Mississippi Valley have come to take a direct and personal interest in the problems of international exchange, reciprocal trade relations and ocean carriage. They have dug deeply in their pockets to pay the taxes which have been used to create an American flag merchant marine and they feel they are stockholders in that ocean carrier system."

Appeals to Congress

"These men are thinking. They are also asking questions. The people of the valley no longer are content to leave to anybody else the solution of their own great problems of commercial and industrial economy. They have gone to Washington and in talks with the senators and representatives from the 36 states of the valley have recited the needs of the producer and what the valley people expect their Washington representatives to do."

"The people of the Mississippi Valley—most of them living far from a seaport—now watch Washington's every move affecting the merchant marine. They desperately need an efficient and dependable delivery system, which this country with control, and they have shown every willingness to pay whatever legitimate cost may be necessary, provided it serve them well."

They have learned that many Shipping Board ships are tied up because there are not profitable business offerings. Yet millions of bushels of wheat and corn and thousands of bags of rice from the valleys are sent abroad if there is to be relief for the starving millions of the Near and Far East.

What Merchant Marine Has Done

"They wonder why our merchants, our ports and our ships have not handled these matters of marketing and distribution better. A food producer who lives in the interior and sends his product to a few days ago: 'The American merchant marine, costly as it has been, has already given us more than value in the markets it has opened to us and in the saving on ocean freight rates under the high costs we would have paid had there been no ships left to us after the armistice other than the remnants of Europe's merchant marine. We should operate our ships, even at a loss, because that would mean outlets for our now unsalable commodities.'"

Mr. Parker, declaring that the people of the Mississippi Valley were working for complete economic freedom, said that this meant they were at work developing their channels of trade along lines of low natural resistance. "They need full use of their easy grade railroads, their navigable waterways and their uncongested ports on the Gulf. Their Great Lakes ports are asking a deep outlet to the St. Lawrence. They need better access to the markets of the world, particularly the new markets of greatest promise in Latin-America and the Orient."

ANCIENT ARTILLERY OFFERED

TAMPA, Florida.—Col. Sidney M. Hedges, a past commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts and chairman of the committee charged with restoring the old fort at Plymouth, Massachusetts, announced here yesterday receipt of a cable message from the Earl of Denbigh of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, stating that the Massachusetts company's request for some artillery pieces of the same period as the old fort, the early part of the seventeenth century, had been granted by the British Government. Two bronze contemporary specimens of minion and sacker have been found at the artillery camp at Woolwich Arsenal, the cable message states, and will be sent to Plymouth, Massachusetts.

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When I appeared before the Overman committee I demonstrated that I had never at any time acted as counsel for the German Embassy or for anyone connected with it and had never received a dollar of their money, and that I had repeatedly refused to accept retainers from them when the most eminent lawyers in the country were accepting them as they had a right to do; that I never met Boy-Ed but once in my life, never had any business, social or professional relations with him, and never wrote him nor received from him a letter in my life; and that after diplomatic relations were severed and before we entered the war I opened recruiting stations on the lower East Side for voluntary enlistments at a time when it was uncertain whether the conscription act would be passed.

"During the war I spent a large part of my time in government service in Washington, paying my own expenses, besides subscribing for \$9,000,000 of government bonds of the various loans and traveling the country for months, also at my own expense, making speeches on the various Liberty loans. I knew members of the German Embassy when we were at peace with Germany, as did many men in public and private life in Washington and elsewhere, but I never had anything to do with their affairs and at no time discussed questions of the support of armaments or political questions."

Mr. Undermyer charges the Attorney-General "with using the patronage of his office to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars and more in exorbitant fees in support of his grotesque ambition to be nominated for the presidency, and with gross incompetency amounting almost to nonfeasance in the non-enforcement of the anti-trust laws to which the present housing crisis is, to at least a considerable extent, due."

In conclusion, Mr. Undermyer says: "On the question of relative loyalty I will match my services against his at any time. While I was sacrificing my time and money for my country he was a swivel-chair patriot, contentedly and regularly drawing his pay and doing his duty in the most efficient and foolish policies in a great office for which he was lamentably unfit."

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When I appeared before the Overman committee I demonstrated that I had never at any time acted as counsel for the German Embassy or for anyone connected with it and had never received a dollar of their money, and that I had repeatedly refused to accept retainers from them when the most eminent lawyers in the country were accepting them as they had a right to do; that I never met Boy-Ed but once in my life, never had any business, social or professional relations with him, and never wrote him nor received from him a letter in my life; and that after diplomatic relations were severed and before we entered the war I opened recruiting stations on the lower East Side for voluntary enlistments at a time when it was uncertain whether the conscription act would be passed.

"During the war I spent a large part of my time in government service in Washington, paying my own expenses, besides subscribing for \$9,000,000 of government bonds of the various loans and traveling the country for months, also at my own expense, making speeches on the various Liberty loans. I knew members of the German Embassy when we were at peace with Germany, as did many men in public and private life in Washington and elsewhere, but I never had anything to do with their affairs and at no time discussed questions of the support of armaments or political questions."

Mr. Undermyer charges the Attorney-General "with using the patronage of his office to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars and more in exorbitant fees in support of his grotesque ambition to be nominated for the presidency, and with gross incompetency amounting almost to nonfeasance in the non-enforcement of the anti-trust laws to which the present housing crisis is, to at least a considerable extent, due."

In conclusion, Mr. Undermyer says: "On the question of relative loyalty I will match my services against his at any time. While I was sacrificing my time and money for my country he was a swivel-chair patriot, contentedly and regularly drawing his pay and doing his duty in the most efficient and foolish policies in a great office for which he was lamentably unfit."

MR. UNDERMYER MAKES DEFENSE

New York Attorney Denies Charges of Improper Relations With Germans, and Renews Attack on Mr. Palmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Samuel Undermyer, New York attorney and counsel for the Lockwood committee on housing, characterizes the charges of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, against him, made public yesterday, as "exaggerated lies," and reiterates his criticism of the Attorney-General's conduct in his official position. In a statement in reply to the allegations of Mr. Palmer, charging improper relations with Germans before the United

INTO THE HEART OF BRITISH GUIANA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in 1916, before the United States entered the war, that my husband engaged to proceed to British Guiana, Great Britain's little tropic possession tucked away between Venezuela and Brazil in the northeastern corner of the southern continent.

Thanks to German Government bounties on exported beet sugar, the British cane sugar industry had languished for a generation. Many large estates had gone out of cultivation altogether through either bankruptcy or voluntary winding-up. The early Dutch settlers in Demerara had recognized the abundant fertility of the alluvial mud-flat coastlands, and had dammed out the sea and drained the lands by systems of dykes and trenches. But the precarious position of the British cane sugar industry of late years had resulted in neglect from penury of the important work of maintaining the defenses against the sea.

When, then, in the early years of the war the world in general, and Great Britain in particular, faced a serious shortage of sugar because of cessation of German exports, it so happened that there was imminent danger of some of the most important sugar plantations of British Guiana being destroyed by the sea and becoming virtually part of the bed of the Atlantic. The government, keenly alive to the situation, sought expert engineering assistance and an immense scheme of sea-wall and other construction was undertaken. The work was started within a few days of the government's decision to proceed. A corps of American engineers and construction men rapidly marshaled an aggregation of from 6000 to 7000 native laborers, sugar-cane cutters and the like, into an improvised construction force.

By the middle of 1918 many miles of the coast had been made practically safe, all of the danger zones having been protected by permanent concrete works. For nearly two years had we thus lived within a few degrees of the equator, in a broad flat country consisting largely of swamps four feet below sea level.

With what joy I hailed the news that my husband had been asked to advise the government as to the feasibility of building a mountain road to the high level savannah lands, 150 miles in the interior of the country, that he would make a month's journey into the hinterland, visiting the wonderful Kaieteur Falls.

Two weeks of preparation, the getting together of quantities of canned provisions, of cooking utensils, guns, ammunition, sleeping hammocks, photographic apparatus, boats and a number of Indians of the Akawois tribe for use as boatmen on the rivers and droghers on the trails through the jungle, found us with a number of friends enjoying a farewell party at the Park Hotel in Georgetown, the capital city of British Guiana, on the eve of our departure.

Up the Demerara River

Early the following day, August 6, 1915, we boarded the tiny river steamer that was to take us on the first stage of our journey, a day's run of 65 miles up the Demerara River.

For an hour or two we passed between low-lying sugar plantations on either side of the river, the skyline broken only by the chimneys of the sugar factories, with not even a tree of any size to relieve the flatness. For perhaps 15 miles, the river, from one to two miles wide, flows between dams thrown up on the sugar plantations on either bank. At high tide, with the vessel several feet higher than the land, one gets the impression of being on a very calm sea rather than on a river, so low is the skyline all around.

Then we entered the forest belt. On either side of us as the river narrowed was the pitch-dark seemingly solid wall of thick tropical jungle. Mile after mile the same; too far were we from the shore to observe details. Late in the afternoon the monotony was broken by our passing the low sandhills miles up river, and on toward 6 o'clock the little vessel was tied up at a place called Wismar, on the left bank. A small, narrow-gauge railroad runs from Wismar for about 18 miles across the divide to Rockstone on the parallel Essequibo River, a noble stream four or five miles wide in places. Rockstone is situated just above the Great Falls of the Essequibo, a nine-miles series of falls and cataracts, so the route to the upper Essequibo for gold miners and rubber expeditions is via the Demerara River, the logging railroad, and by boat on the unimpeded stretch of the Essequibo above the Great Falls series. It was train day, or rather night, when we landed from the steamer at Wismar and we traveled on with our belongings to Rockstone, where there is a rest house in the forest maintained by the railroad company.

It was here that I first began really to grasp the appalling lonesomeness of jungle wilds, for 10 yards from the rest house one could easily become hopelessly lost. The forest is so dense that the sun would never be visible to give one a sense of direction. In this little bugalow we found good quarters for the night. At 5 o'clock the next morning we were up again, and at 6 o'clock, our boat in tow of a government mail launch, we started up the Essequibo River.

For 15 hours the launch battled with the current, and at midnight we reached the foot of the Tumatumari Falls, some six or seven miles up the Potaro River, one of the principal tributaries of the Essequibo. The Essequibo was more interesting than the Demerara, for at about noon we sighted the first high land, the Arariu Range. The Essequibo has a number of islands and is wider and more imposing than the Demerara. Toward evening we passed the old Omai gold mine, once a source of fabulous wealth but now practically worked out, and between 9 and 10 o'clock had an exciting time as the launch threw

on extra power and forced herself up through the Crab Fall Rapids, bumping from rock to rock and lurching from side to side.

Gold by Registered Mail

Early next day we were up and doing; only food, hammocks, tarpaulins and absolutely necessary articles of attire were to be taken beyond Tumatumari, for everything in the way of baggage would have to be carried for many miles on the heads of Akawois Indian droghers. Our cases of provisions and light baggage were carried over the trail to the upper side of the Tumatumari Falls, where a small mail launch was waiting to take us to Potaro Landing, 10 miles up river, the outpost of regular communication. At Potaro Landing is a small shed marked "Post Office." The postmaster comes and goes with the launch twice a week and transacts all the usual post office business of registration, as well as the regular letter business; all the gold mined in the Minnehaha and Konawaruk fields is sent from Potaro post office as regular registered mail.

Here at Potaro Landing began the first realization of bush life. Our men had made a fire near the water's edge, the day's rations were weighed out to the Indian bearers, who straightway started off with their loads, preferring to postpone their meal until arrival at our halting place for the night; and breakfast was served in the little post office.

The familiar bray of a mule brought us all to our feet. Outside was the finest little riding mule I had ever seen. Our march for the second half of the day was to have been for two miles along a sandy track leading to a remote gold mining camp on the Konawaruk Creek, a tributary of the Essequibo River, and then for about six miles over a tortuous Indian trail leading to a point known as Kapsuruma, above a long series of falls and cataracts on the Potaro River, known as the Aurituk, Pakatuk and Cobaituk cataracts. The manager of the mining company had heard of our coming and had sent the mule to save me the two-mile walk.

Kangaruma Trail

The walk over Kangaruma trail will not be readily forgotten. Tortuous is not the word for the tenderfoot to apply to it on first acquaintance. Yet by comparison I now look back at it as one of the easiest of bush trails. It winds and twists through the jungle, always abruptly rising or falling to a new level, in places entirely obliterated but for the fact of our Indian bearers having preceded us and hacked their way with cutlasses. My flask, instead of containing sufficient for the march, contained only enough to last from one tiny stream to the next, at which it was on each occasion refilled. Climbing over great fallen trees was an almost continuous performance, varied only by fording small creeks. The roar of the Pakatuk Falls was easily heard through the jungle.

At last Kangaruma was reached. Our men had camped and built fires. The heat of the sun had gone, and while cooking proceeded we enjoyed swimming in the Potaro River, an experience that seemed in the circumstances, incomparable luxury.

As the sun began to set, the animal

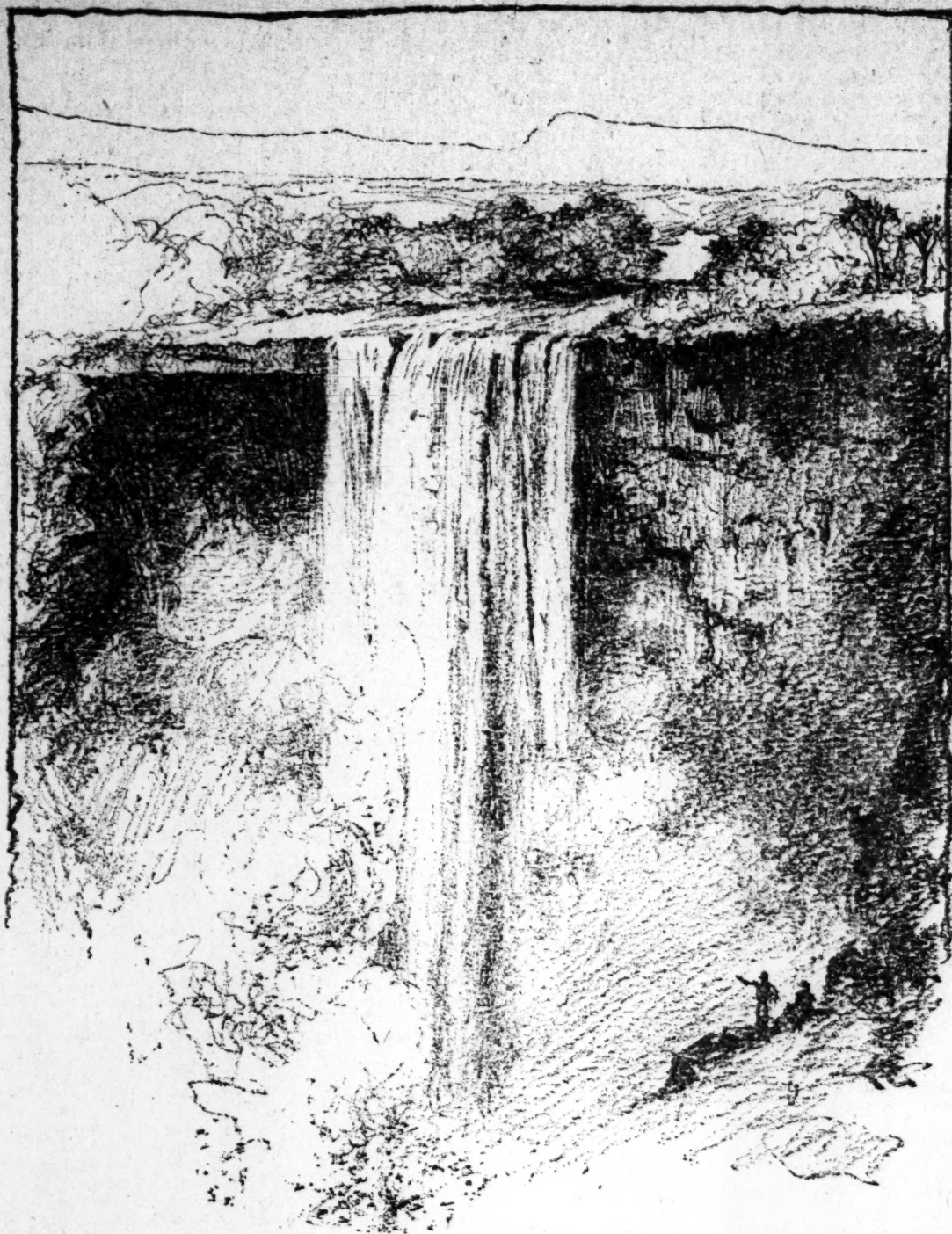
came only by the realization of greater wonders in store.

At Amaturk we remained two days, for our boat had to make two trips, not only on the Kangaruma-Amaturk reach, but also on the next one above Amaturk. Then getting our boat past the falls of Amaturk took a good many hours. By the afternoon of the third day, however, all was in readiness for

drop of 741 feet followed by further drops giving a total of 820 feet, did not prove tragic to the discoverer was due entirely to the native Indians' refusal to proceed further than they did when accompanying Brown down the river, above the fall.

The Indian trail from Tukait to Kaieteur, while at present the "easiest" means of access, is by no

arrest, plunging down, down, down into those awful depths. A low, dull roar, not startling, but softly inspiring the feeling of boundless energy, of the incalculable, limitless power of nature; and there in the depths, where the entire river had been transformed into spray, was a permanent rainbow, always visible when the sun shone; and in this part of the world his trop-



The great Fall of Kaieteur

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the next move forward. The wonders increased as we proceeded, for at Amaturk we had entered the famous Kaieteur Gorge, which through the centuries had been formed by the self forward by the bushes and roots of trees, and almost on all fours. It is a case of "watch your step" with a vengeance, for woe betide the traveler who once begins to slip downward.

As evening approached a lookout was maintained for a suitable camping place, but the seemingly solid walls of jungle offered no inducement to land. Darkness came and we paddled on slowly, intending to land just be-

means "easy" of negotiation in the usual sense of the term. For several hundred feet one has to drag one's self forward by the bushes and roots of trees, and almost on all fours. It is a case of "watch your step" with a vengeance, for woe betide the traveler who once begins to slip downward.

The Alpine system of roping together being quite impracticable on the jungle trails.

After a couple of hours of strenuous climbing, followed by a somewhat

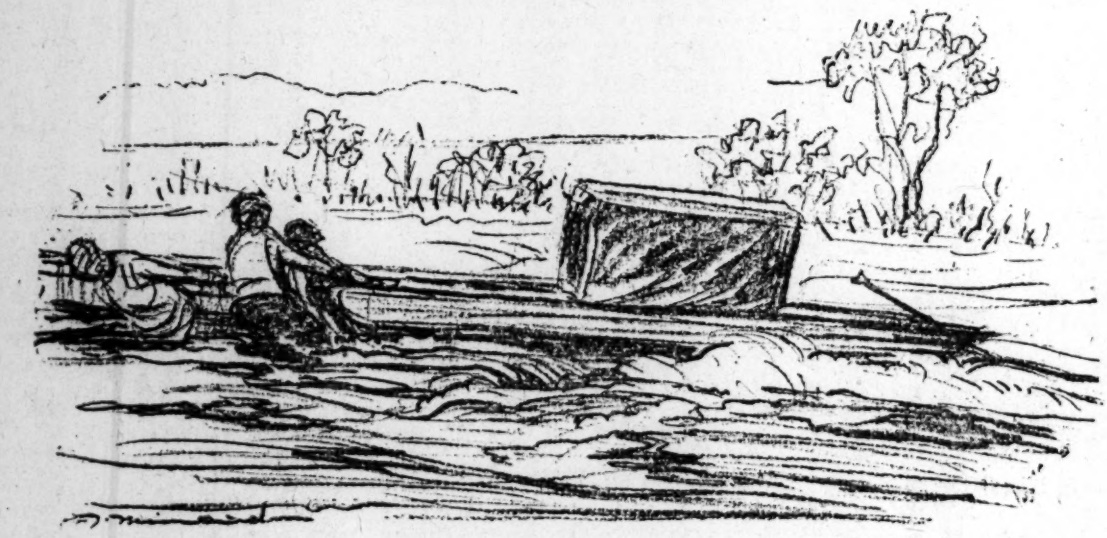
ical rays beat remorselessly all day, every day, the year round.

For an hour we gazed upon glorious Kaieteur and its magnificent gorge. Photographs can convey but the feeblest impression of the ever-changing and dazzling spray dancing in the sunlight, the riot of color, the silken furls of the broad white water column, rolling majestically ever downward.

Then we turned campward. We did not talk; we could not. It was all so wonderful, so mighty; mere words would have been so out of place.

For 10 days we lived on the Kaieteur plateau within hearing of the great waterfall. Each day my husband and Mr. Cheong, each with a party of Indians, would go off into the jungle with their instruments in quest of a favorable avenue of approach from the low-lying country to the highland savannahs 1000 feet above. And so, with a couple of native Indian youngsters, truly young braves, and my trusty 38, whose early acquaintance I had made at my mountain home in the United States, I spent my days exploring the trails and passes, the caverns, and finding new views of Kaieteur.

One morning we were awakened in our hammocks by hearing strange voices all around us. A party of Patamona Indians on the march from Brazil to a trading post in British Guiana had made the discovery of a new kind of house, with "two white men" in hammocks. They formed a circle round our tent, which had no walls, only a roof, and awaited developments. There was one woman among them; all the others being men armed with bows and arrows or other weapons. Our own Indians had heard the chattering and came over from their camp. The leader convinced the newcomers that we would surely be on exhibition later in the day, and that the best thing to do would be to share with him and his followers some tins



Stemming the rapids on a British Guiana river

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

and bird life seemed to awaken. Large numbers of parrots, macaws, and other tropical feathered folk, gorgeous as the rainbow, filled the air with their strange calls. Then, with a suddenness almost uncanny, darkness was upon us. The men had slung our hammocks in suitable positions and betaken themselves to a distance, and by the light of the camp fire we climbed into our hammocks. I had not anticipated a sound night's sleep in these circumstances, but, nevertheless, slept like a log, awaking only with the sound of the men preparing at 5 a.m. for the next stage of our journey.

By 6 o'clock next day we were aboard our little rowboat, manned by the 10 Akawois. The journey on the Potaro River was very impressive and altogether delightful. The stream winds through gorges between mountains covered with wonderful tropical verdure. Then the silence of it all, broken only by the rhythmic swish of the Indians' paddles and an occasional verse of strange Indian clack-clack song.

At Amaturk Falls, where the combined waters of the Amu and Potaro rivers make a 40-foot plunge from the confined gorge in which they meet, we landed. One of nature's real beauty spots, which few white men have seen, Amaturk has its own peculiar charm, and the temptation to remain is over-

low the rapids of Waratuk. As we approached the rapids, however, the little boat tossed and pitched in the swift currents, and after running on to a flat rock, which, however, did us no harm, we finally ran into the shallow water near the beginning of the Waratuk trail. Camp was quickly established, fires made, hammocks slung, and rations weighed out. Once again a fair night's rest, the fifth within hearing of roaring waters.

Next day we pushed on to Tukait, in the Kaieteur Gorge, some three miles below the Kaieteur Fall, and the furthest point to which it was possible for us to sail our little craft, for from Tukait to the foot of Kaieteur, the gorge is quite impassable for the smallest craft. It is practically impassable only to those prepared to scramble over huge masses of rock and boulders, past yawning chasms and over great fallen trees.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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DAYLIGHT SAVING AGAIN AT ISSUE

Question of National and State Action Arises—Conference of Merchants and Manufacturers Is Called in New York

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Whether daylight saving shall be made effective during the coming year for the eastern time zone, and, if so, whether the action shall be taken by the national or the state legislatures, are issues which are coming rapidly to the front for decision. The lines appear to be drawn as in the past with the agricultural interests forming the opposition, the commercial, manufacturing and mercantile interests supporting the plan, and the bulk of the public either undecided or artfully indifferent.

An invitation has been sent out from the Merchants Association of New York in the name of that organization, the chambers of commerce of Boston, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the Manufacturers Council of New Jersey and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, to commercial and trade organizations in the eastern states, to send representatives to a conference on daylight saving in New York on February 9. This call is taken as the opening gun in the campaign of the supporters of the measure. The work of this proposed meeting is to form an eastern zone daylight saving association which will have as its object the securing of adoption by Congress of a daylight saving law, uniform throughout the eastern time zone. It will also seek the retention or adoption of similar laws by the states within the zone, and by the cities and towns.

Action in the National Legislature has stopped with the introduction of a bill in the Senate and House by Walter E. Edge and Ernest A. Ackerman, Senator and Representative from New Jersey. This measure provides for daylight saving in the eastern states for five months from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September. A similar bill is before the Rhode Island Legislature, and action is pending in several other states on the Atlantic seaboard.

The general sentiment appears to be that the daylight saving law should not operate on common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. This provision existed generally last year in states where the law was in force, but in some instances the situation was complicated by cities and towns taking action on the question in difference with the state. Daylight saving time is also taken as the official time of state and municipal officials.

When the issue was recently raised at a meeting of the Economic Club of Boston, the statement of a representative of the Chamber of Commerce that 75 to 90 per cent of the people in the eastern time zone want daylight saving was hotly challenged by the master of the State Grange. The agricultural leader asserted that he had talked with more farmers than anyone else and knew their sentiment of opposition. The measure he denounced as "obnoxious legislation," adding that women are universally against the measure.

LARGER PAY FOR EDUCATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. AUGUSTA, Maine—An increasing interest in educational affairs is indicated in a measure in the state Legislature which would advance the salary of the state superintendent of schools from \$4000 a year to \$7500.

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SPLIT IN BODY OF FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Longuet Section Has Seized the Name of Old Socialist Party, While Communists Have Taken Organization and Journal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The party of John Longuet, Paul Faure, Mr. Mistrail, Mr. Renaudel, and other leaders who separated themselves from the Communists, who declared by an overwhelming majority of two to one at the congress of the Socialist Party at Tours in favor of affiliation with the Third International, is being organized under the name of the French Socialist Party. It pretends that it is the Communists who have left the party and that the Moderates are carrying on the old party.

This is indeed largely a justifiable attitude, since the Communists proposed to change their name. Their full name includes both Socialism and Communism. But if the Longuet section has seized the name of the old party the Communists have seized the organization and the journal of the party.

Most of the members of both the groups are bewildered at the split. The Paris Extremists before the congress were violent enough and openly sought to bring about a separation. But the Socialists who desired the adhesion to Moscow in the provinces of France parted with the old leaders with great regret. They have no enthusiasm. They are extremely sorry at this separation of paths.

Overruled by Lenin

So, too, are the chiefs of the Communist Party. They made real efforts to retain John Longuet and the others. But they were overruled by Mr. Lenin, who seemed bent upon breaking up the French party. The message from Mr. Zinoviev received during the congress made it clear that everybody who was not prepared to accept the dictatorship of Moscow must be ruthlessly excluded. Now while, on personal grounds, Mr. Longuet would have been retained in spite of the flat of Moscow, he insisted that all his friends must also be retained. If there were to be exclusions at all—such as that of Peter Renaudel—then he would range himself with the excluded Socialists.

Although a period of grace was allowed and the statement made that exclusions would only be pronounced in consequence of future action and not for past opinion, it was obvious that men like Léon Blum and Paul Moncur, both moderate and exceedingly able men, two of the greatest orators that the party possesses, would in any case be excluded. They are essentially reformist Socialists who wish to work only on constitutional lines. It was impossible for them to be associated with this anti-constitutional society which preaches violence and revolution. They were bound to take their departure and with them went Mr. Longuet and his followers.

Coalition Inevitable

Whether the two dissenting bodies would unite to form the real Socialist Party as distinct from the Communist Party as at first in doubt. But after some little deliberation it was clearly seen that a coalition was inevitable. Neither the Longuet nor the Blum section could live by itself. Therefore there have been founded only two parties of consequence. The Socialist Party comprising the Longuet and Blum sections, and the Communist Party of which Marcel Cachin and Mr. Frossard and Mr. Rappoport, an extremist of Russian origin, may be said to be the leaders.

In reality, with the possible exception of Mr. Cachin, the leaders are all on the other side. Indeed the matter might be put epigrammatically in this wise—that the leaders without followers are all in the Socialist Party and the followers without leaders are all in the Communist Party. Of course Mr. Longuet will certainly find the masses rallying round him more and more as the Communists show that they are incapable of action, and it is possible that the Communists will throw up new leaders of some ability. But at first at any rate the reformed Socialist Party was very feeble in numbers and the new Communist Party feeble in chiefs.

Socialist Opposition Feeble

There can be no doubt that as a critical opposition the Socialist Party now hardly exists, while the government will take energetic measures to prevent the Communist Party from carrying out its declared program of direct action. Repression is certain if the Communists attempt to move. Indeed, it would be hardly possible to imagine a government which would permit the wild propaganda which it is sought to begin.

While at first sight it would seem that all effective opposition has thus disappeared, in reality there may come out of this split a much stronger opposition to the government—or rather to the Bloc National—than previously existed. In any case, the old Socialist Party which kept aloof from all other political parties was negligible. Now there is a chance that the moderate elements will ally themselves with the Radicals and advanced Republicans, and form what is called a Bloc de Gauche. This union of the Left would, be the answer to the Bloc National.

Progressive Coalition Likely

The Moderate Socialists of the Paul Boncour type have always wished to work hand in hand with the Radicals instead of dividing their forces, but they were not allowed to do so by the

extreme elements of the party. Now, however, the proposal is revived and there will probably be a fresh deployment of opposition troops in France. On the one hand advanced members of the Bloc National are inclined to break away from the Conservative faction, and join up with the Radicals; and on the other hand the Moderate Socialists are disposed to join up with the Radicals on the Left side. Thus, in the Parliamentary sense, at any rate, a more progressive coalition should come into being.

It should be stated, nevertheless, that there are grave obstacles to this formation. Mr. Longuet and Mr. Faure, who are, after all, advanced Socialists in spite of their hostility to domination by Moscow, foresaw what they regarded as a danger when they consented to come into the same party as Mr. Boncour. They foresaw that they would be forced to go further toward the Right than they intended. Hitherto they have been political enemies of such men as Mr. Renaudel, who is only a Socialist in name. They, therefore, expressly stipulated, in joining hands with those who would certainly have been excluded from the Communist Party, that the Socialist Party should not be in reality a Conservative party.

Weight Is in the Right

Still it is very easy to make such stipulations, but it is not so easy to fulfill them. The tendency must be more and more toward the Right. The whole weight of the party resides in the Right. Whatever may be Mr. Longuet's own views he will be faced before long with the dilemma of either remaining in a conservative Socialist Party or of asking for admission to the Communist Party.

In any event, the split which has occurred must be of the most important political consequences to France. It is, above all, to be hoped in the difficult days through which France is now passing, that the extremists in the Communist Party will not endeavor to begin foolish insurrectional movements or to give advice that can only result in regrettable incidents. There are, unfortunately, many extremists who believe that revolution is possible, if not now, at no distant date. As a matter of fact, France is more tranquil, more settled, more sensible, at this moment than she has ever been since the armistice, and such folly could only end in disaster. The chances are that better counsels will prevail and that no provocation will be given to the government which has the duty of maintaining order.

MILITARY OCCUPY DUBLIN'S CITY HALL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Dublin Corporation recently passed a resolution that it would refuse to comply with the military order to hand over the City Hall for occupation by the Crown forces. The building was therefore, commandeered by the military, who are now in occupation and have fully fortified it with barbed wire, sandbags and batteries. All correspondence and telegrams were turned away on arrival at the City Hall the following morning with the exception of the town clerk and staff. All the officials have been instructed not to remove anything whatsoever from their offices.

The City Hall was built in the middle of the eighteenth century and was originally intended for a Royal Exchange. It was completed in 1779 but does not appear to have been used for the purpose for which it was erected. Public and political meetings were held there, and it was in this hall that the delegates assembled after the declaration of the independence of the Irish Parliament, by the Irish volunteers, in 1782. In 1798 it became a military depot and was used as the headquarters of the Yeomanry. Daniel O'Connell made his first public speech there in 1800.

The Dublin Corporation took it over in 1853, and since that time the civic business of Dublin has been transacted within its walls. At the first meeting of the corporation in the City Hall the chair was filled by Alderman Guinness, the father of the present Lord Iveagh. It adjoins Dublin Castle, just at the entrance to the upper castle yard, on Park Hill. It is therefore most convenient as a temporary addition to the military quarters in the castle, but the inconvenience resulting from this act of the authorities will be far-reaching, and is universally condemned as drastic. It is felt that at least the civic authorities should have been provided with temporary premises so that the very important work devolving upon them should not be interfered with.

INCREASE IN BRITISH COST OF LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It goes almost without saying that sooner or later in conversation the topic of the present high cost of the essentials of everyday life crops up. Before the subject is dropped, the question is often asked as to how prices now compare with those prevailing before the war. In this connection the following percentages of increase above the standard prevailing in 1914, which have been recently compiled by a well-known London club, are of considerable interest.

The percentages of increase are as follows:

China	124
Coal	149
Cutlery	281
Food	154
Food for staff	118
Electric light and gas	51
Furniture	225
China	124
Laundry	125
Linen	242
Newspapers	100
Plate	126
Postage	160
Rates	42
Recreation	159
Stationery	126
Taxes	414
Wages and salaries	80

NATIVES IN JAVA DESIRE EDUCATION

Only Higher Class Natives Were Taught by the Dutch, but Now Many Desire Educational Facilities—Unrest Manifested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Java.—Known picturesquely as the "Garden of the East," Java, that brilliant jewel in the Dutch Crown, offers many attractions to those in search of calm, easily navigable seas, and straits, together with the beautiful scenery associated with the Dutch East Indies. To the idler, dominated by the "wanderlust," these things inevitably appeal, but to the business man, and statesman, there are other more important and graver questions to be faced.

The density of population is to the uninitiated astounding, for it is estimated that the present population of the islands is well over 40,000,000 natives, and between 80,000 and 100,000 Europeans. This preponderance of non-European over European people is significant when the symptoms, which have lately been manifested, of a profound unrest are taken into consideration. This feeling among the natives has been attributed by some to the energetic reorganization of elementary education which has been undertaken by the Dutch Colonial Government.

Administration Thorough

Until quite recently it was only the higher class natives who had to be considered in this connection, but now the masses have evinced a strong desire for education on European lines and, naturally, the study of the Dutch language has taken a prominent place in the mental activities of those seeking knowledge. A law school for natives was established so far back as 1890. The Netherlands Government is very thorough in its administration of its colonies, and in 1907 an act of the Dutch Parliament provided for the compulsory subjects for qualification to serve in the Dutch East Indian civil service is a knowledge of the English language. The result of this is that, generally, that language is remarkably well spoken in the islands. The University of Leiden is used for the training of colonial civil servants, and in 1907 an institution known as the N. I. Service Academy was established to carry this training a stage further.

In connection with these islands Senator J. J. Long stated: "It is not without interest, in view of the nature of my investigations, to note that the inhabitants, the flora, fauna, and the geological formation, all support the theory that these islands, large and small, are really but the highland remains of a vast and extensive continent which formerly joined Australia to Asia."

Legislation Efficient

Java is a richly agricultural country and the industry has up to now represented the most important factor in the economic development of this Dutch colony, and it is said to be the intention of the government that the land shall support the bulk of the export trade for many years to come. Efficient agrarian legislation is responsible for the wonderful development of agriculture, and in this connection it may be interesting to refer to the system of land grants and tenure in vogue.

Cultivation of land is possible on hereditary leases; on hire; of land acquired from the population, and of land granted by native princes and rulers on agreement. Hereditary leases may be granted to Dutch and Dutch East Indian subjects, and to companies established in the Netherlands, and in the Dutch East Indies. The title is granted for 75 years or less, but extensions are possible, and different areas. The old culture system was not used on the government estates, and the capital for developing these lands is provided by the treasury into which all profits are paid.

Sugar Cane Culture

Most of the estates, however, belong to private companies, which have been capitalized abroad or in the colony. Sugar cane culture is the most important of all the agricultural industries, and the estimated yield for this year is 25,000,000 piculs (equivalent to 1,550,000 tons). A recently issued report of the Bank of Java states that the new crop will bring a profit of about 1,000,000,000 guilders to the producers and factory owners on the basis that the production cost will be 250,000,000 guilders in 1919, and principal exports of sugar were as follows: Great Britain 301,630 tons, France 93,310 tons, Scandinavia 93,000 tons, Singapore 78,920 tons, Hong Kong 222,084 tons, Japan 378,200 tons, British India 342,240 tons, and Australia 113,894 tons.

The great increase in the world consumption of sugar augurs well for the future of this phase of Javanese industry. Last year was also very favorable for the copra trade, and the increased shipping facilities helped considerably the export business. As an illustration of the boom in this particular commodity during 1919, it may be stated that the price increased from 18 guilders for Java F. M. S. quality and 14 guilders for mixed quality in January, to 36 and 31 guilders respectively in June. The export figures rose from 71,000 tons in 1914 to 100,000 tons in 1919.

Cocconut oil, too, has proved to be a very profitable investment and here also the export figures showed a very substantial increase as 76,900,000 liters were exported in 1919, as compared with 1,800,000 in 1914 which was the first year in which this material was sent overseas. The production of mineral oil has also been on the upward grade and the figures of 1917, viz., 1,857,441 tons increased to 2,682,370 tons in 1919. On the other hand the gold lifted during that year showed a decrease as the production

was only valued at 4,892,950 guilders as compared with 6,831,700 guilders in 1917.

In regard to trade generally it may be said that, provided the regulations are observed, the ports of the Dutch East Indian Archipelago are open for general trade, and accessible to the ships carrying the flags of those nations with whom the Netherlands are friendly terms.

With industrial peace the prosperous future of Java, and the other Dutch East Indian possessions, is assured, but the signs already mentioned of deep unrest on the part of the natives may have far-reaching effects, the result of which it is not possible even approximately to forecast.

The density of population is a most important factor, and the natural increase is enormous. In 1865 the population was 14,000,000, in 1905 it had risen to 37,000,000. These figures speak for themselves. It will be very interesting to watch political developments among these teeming millions who are now showing definite symptoms of awakening from their mass inertia to a realization of the possibilities of the future.

DUKE TO MEET GRAND MASTERS

On Return From India, Duke of Connaught Will Consider Peace Memorial of the Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Nottinghamshire Province, which has recently held its annual meeting under the presidency of its provincial grand master, the Duke of Portland, reports the consecration of three new lodges during the past year and considerable progress in connection with the scheme for the extension of the existing Masonic hall in Goldsmith Street, while the benevolent and educational committee referred to the fact that over £3000 had been contributed by the Province during the year to the central Masonic institutions. The Province grew most an aggregate membership of 2078 Freemasons.

Canon J. H. Gray had a very interesting story to relate to the members of his Provincial Grand Lodge of Cambridgeshire when he summoned them to a recent meeting. Although only a small Province the contributions to the Masonic institutions during the past year amounted to £529, and the house taken over by the Cambridgeshire Masonic Charity Association in 1884, the contributions of the Province amount to over £14,025.

At the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex, at which the provincial grand master, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, presided, it was stated that the grand master, the Duke of Connaught, had written intimating a desire to meet all the provincial grand masters immediately on his return from India to consider the peace memorial of the craft. During the year more than £3000 had been paid over by the Province to the three central Masonic institutions. It has been found impossible to make any progress with the erection of the Masonic temple and hall, the work having been delayed owing to the various claims of the house taken over being unable at present to find other accommodations.

Extension of Craft

Further progress in the extension of the craft is indicated by the recent formation of the Penrice Lodge, No. 4172, which has just been consecrated at the Patta Pavilion, Swansea, with Lord Blythwood, junior grand warden of Scotland, as its first master. Another progressive step is noted from the east coast, endeavors being made to form a new lodge at Southend-on-Sea, which will be known as the Sir Francis Drake Lodge.

The readiness of Freemasons to assist outside the craft has been well demonstrated at Brompton, Kent, when some 700 brethren, representing over 20 lodges, were present at a Masonic service held in the Church of Holy Trinity, in aid of the fund for the much-needed restoration of the church, when over £100 was collected for that object. There was no surprised choir, Masonic brethren acting as the chorists. The vicar and churchwardens were assisted by the choir and their heavy task by the ready and generous response of the Freemasons of Brompton.

Grand Lodges Overseas

The near future may see—indeed, it probably will—the formation of more than one independent grand lodge overseas from among the various subordinate jurisdictions, and there should be cause for congratulation in the step. It must surely be better for the Masonic cause for all the various sections to be united in one grand lodge than for two or three district grand lodges to be working and covering the same ground. A striking example of the wisdom of unifying the forces is to hand from New South Wales.

When, in 1896, Freemasonry in that colony became united, there were 192 lodges with 7078 members, while the funds of the Grand Lodge stood at £7613. Today there are 312 lodges with an aggregate membership of 21,500, while the Grand Lodge funds amount to £118,500. Since these figures were made up, however, no fewer than 12 new lodges have been consecrated. Striking results are also to be seen in the amounts disbursed for charitable purposes. For the six years preceding 1903, the Grand Lodge of New South Wales disbursed £6853; and the Freemasons Benevolent Institution, £2963. For the six years ending 1920 the figures, respectively, were £30,958; and £16,628.

One of the most notable events of the past year has been the formation of the grand jurisdiction of Queensland, which will in time, govern the three other jurisdictions in that state, making a United Grand Lodge of Queensland. This has the promise of becoming one of the strongest overseas grand lodges.

TYNE A CENTER OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE

English River Furnishes Example of Enterprise and Commercial Supremacy Won and Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England.—The history of the River Tyne furnishes an example of British enterprise and commercial supremacy won and kept. Nature did something to insure the Tyne being an admirable ship-building center, but man has done a great deal more. In Saxons days a thousand ships could anchor in the Slake at Jarrow and today leviathans of the sea can maneuver in the river with the ease of ferry-boats.

With the progress of shipping the river was deepened and improved and along the banks have arisen marine engineering and shipbuilding establishments, whose names are of world-wide repute. They include the great Elswick works, the creators of modern navies; Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine; Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, the builders of the Mauretania; and Palmer's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company. John Spencer & Sons, Hawthorne, Leslie & Company, and the Wallsend Shipway are all great works in the few miles which separate the Tyne Dock at Shields from Dunston Staiths. Shipbuilding, engineering and coal mining are the trinity of industries which have made the Tyne, and the greatest of these is coal.

Coal and the Tyne

One thinks of "coal" and "The Tyne" simultaneously, and this valuable commodity had no sooner been discovered than tramways, and later railways, were needed to convey it to the river. In 1859 the trade had grown to such importance that the North Eastern Railway took up the building of a dock on the large expanse of Jarrow Slake and brought the local railways to the dock, known as the North Eastern Railway Tyne Dock, was opened on March 3, 1859, and there were provided for the coal trade 38 ships to secure rapid coaling.

Improvements were made in 1891 by the construction of jetties specially designed for large vessels and these are equipped with endless conveyor loading belts which are specially useful for the coaling of high vessels, as the spout can be lowered or raised to any angle. Warehouses and sheds for general cargo and merchandise are provided round the dock and altogether 70 miles of railway encircle it. Mining timber for the North Eastern coal fields from Scandinavian countries is constantly passing through this port and 300 acres of land, connected with railway lines, is available for storage at this dock. Between the dock and Newcastle itself there is a half-hourly service of electric trains, which are a great convenience to the workers.

Real Port Authority

The Tyne Improvement commissioners are the real port authority for the River Tyne and were created by Parliament in 1850. Their policy has been one of continuous improvement in the shipping and dock facilities of the port. Undoubtedly it is their work which has raised Newcastle to its present status among the ports of the British Isles. These commissioners have full control of the river from a navigational standpoint and of the lights and beacons therein, together with the levying of rates and dues on ships and goods and the control of the ferries across the river and their own docks, warehouses, sheds and other equipment. They have dredged the river to a depth of 25 feet below low water spring tides and up to 1910 expended some £2,668,836 on dredging alone, irrespective of plant.

The commissioners own two wet-docks, the Northumberland and the Albert Edward docks, on the north side of the river, some three and one-quarter and three miles from the harbor entrance. The Northumberland dock with a water area of 50 acres contains 10 coal shipping staiths belonging to colliery companies and within the Albert dock there is an area of 22½ acres and one coal-shipping appliance. In addition there are five riverside coal-shipping staiths situated at Whitehall point, between these two docks, at which vessels can coal without entering the docks.

Fuel Oil Facilities

The railways owned by the commissioners cover 48 miles of running track, connected with the main line of the North Eastern Railway, whilst there is an area of 76 acres at Jarrow Slake for the storage of timber. There are excellent facilities for the storage of fuel oil, increasing use is being made of the two installations provided, as more and more ships are converted from coal to oil fuel.

On the banks of the River Tyne there is plenty of scope for industrial development. Coal for export is the most important trade and in 1911 the export trade reached the huge total of 20,543,683 tons. In addition there is a very large import and export trade carried on in timber, grain, provisions, iron and steel machinery, iron ore and other minerals and metals, cement, chemicals, nitrate of soda, bricks, oil, tonnage of vessels using the port and so forth.

The total number and net register

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averages about 15,000 and 13,000 tons respectively, whilst the capital expenditure on all the commissioners' plant is nearly £7,000,000. Up to the end of 1919 the commissioners had expended on capital and revenue about £21,000,000. The pilotage service for the River Tyne is in the hands of a separate body named the Tyne Pilotage Commissioners, and steam tugs privately owned are available for towing purposes. There is also a public quay at Newcastle-on-Tyne, belonging to the Newcastle corporation, at which certain steamers frequently land and embark passengers and load and discharge merchandise, together with public quays belonging to other various riparian corporations, as well as the quays and jetties, the property of private companies and persons.

It will thus be seen that in the industrial and commercial development of this east coast much has been done, and there is still room for much more to be accomplished, for no other industrial center in Great Britain can offer better all-round inducements for manufacturers. It has unlimited fuel resources, an unequalled supply of electrical energy, gas and water, whilst its inhabitants have an endless energy, a dogged perseverance and a commercial acumen, which spell success.

SPITZBERGEN AS A FUTURE COAL FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The group of islands known as Spitzbergen, recently ceded to Norway under the Peace Treaty, and with an area approximating to that of Scotland, has the possibility of being developed into a great coal field.

Up till 1920 Spitzbergen was a "No-Man's Land," and although it had been claimed as part of the British Empire 300 years ago, the claim had never been allowed to lapse and no other country considered the place worth acquiring. In 1900 serious mining was begun at Advent Bay by a Trondhjem company, whose claims were acquired in 1904 by an American. He worked the coal field till 1916, when he sold the local railways to the present owners, the Store Norske Hvalfanger of Christiania. Others were exploring the ground when the war broke out and temporarily hindered mining developments. The Swedes had pegged off some claims and two British companies—the Northern Exploration Company, Limited, of London, and the Scottish Spitzbergen Syndicate of Edinburgh—had begun exploration at different places.

The reign of Norwegian sovereignty will commence after the de facto rights of existing claim holders are investigated, which, if found valid, will be ratified by an international commission to be held in Copenhagen. During the war the British fleet kept Germany from seizing Spitzbergen, and it is reasonable to hope that the future owners of the territory will favor British enterprise and accept the help that British experience and capital are well able to give in the development of the great Arctic coal field.

In a frozen desert like Spitzbergen the scale of wages must remain high if the right kind of labor is to be attracted and retained. The most desirable class of workmen should be natives of northern countries, who are well acclimatized and accustomed to enduring the long, dark, winter conditions.

If mining is to succeed it will be necessary to work the whole year round in a region with few or no natural facilities for sport or outdoor recreation and, therefore, British labor need hardly apply for a job there.

TRIBUTE PAID TO MR. JUSTICE HIGGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Justice Higgins, who is resigning his position as president of the Federal Arbitration Court, as a protest against the government's policy toward the court, has received many tributes in the course of his long connection with arbitration and conciliation in the Commonwealth. But the following resolution is unique. It was carried by a conference of branches of the pastoral section of the Australian Workers Union, the most powerful industrial organization in the Commonwealth: "This conference of the Australian Workers Union, expresses regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice Higgins from the Arbitration Court, and records its condemnation of the manner and method employed by the Hughes Government to bring about His Honor's resignation.

"We desire to record our sense of the loss to the nation, at a most critical time in the life of industrial affairs, of the services of such a specially qualified arbitration court judge, who, in our opinion, has always honestly endeavored to carry out without favor the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament and administered the principles underlying the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and our appreciation of the great ability displayed in face of many obstacles and opposition, and an all too circumscribed act."

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POLES DENY AIMS OF CONQUEST IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The speech delivered recently by G. N. Barnes, M. P., at the General Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, where he was a British representative, on the Russo-Polish conflict, is widely commented upon by the Polish press, which points out that it must have imparted abroad a false impression that Poland has taken advantage of her strategic position in order to conquer Russian territories.

This view, as expounded by Mr. Barnes, can, it is stated, only benefit the Bolsheviks, yet it does not correspond with the real facts. What is the main contention of Mr. Barnes' arguments? It is asked. Is it that the Poles should voluntarily withdraw to what is generally known as the "Curzon line"? It ought to be borne in mind that the "Curzon line," which even from a purely formal point of view has never constituted the Polish eastern frontier, is but an imaginary fiction and has nothing in common with the actual eastern ethnographic frontier of Poland. Does Mr. Barnes realize that the practical outcome of Bolshevik occupation of the "Curzon line" would result in the establishment by the latter of a strategic base only a few scores of kilometers from Warsaw? What effect would his "pacifying intervention" have in case the attack should actually take place?

Generally speaking, the League of Nations is only so far entitled to intervene if Article X of the Covenant, according to which the League of Nations is bound to respect and to defend political independence of each member in case of an attack on its territory, is really effective. This article constitutes among others a guarantee of the independence of Poland. But as long as the United States of America is outside the League there can be no certainty as to the means of the League to carry out fully its duties involved in this article; on the other hand it constitutes one of the American reservations which have prevented the United States of America from joining the League.

The natural conclusion is that at present the League of Nations gives no real security to Poland against an attack, and it would have been better not to touch upon a question in which the League can do little or nothing in case of a danger threatening Poland.

DANES PAY GERMANS FOR STATE PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Danish State Ministry has officially announced that the Reparations Committee in Paris on December 17 finally decided the amount to be paid to Germany by Denmark as compensation for state property in the former German area of north Schleswig. The Danish valuation has been accepted in fundamentals, and the total amount has been fixed in accordance with the requirements of the Treaty of Versailles, at 65,000,000 gold marks, to be paid without interest until after December 25 next.

This amount is to be paid over in New York, and at par is equal to \$15,483,000, which at the present rate of exchange is equal to 102,345,000 kroner. Certain state properties are excluded from this valuation, as the Reparations Committee did not feel itself competent to decide whether they come within the terms of the Treaty or not. They will be the subject of negotiations between Germany and Denmark.

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BUILDING JEWISH HOME IN PALESTINE

Manifesto Declares Palestine Foundation Fund Demands Active Cooperation of Jews of All Classes and Opinions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The manifesto of the Keren Hayesod (the £25,000,000 fund for the reconstruction of Palestine) which has recently been issued to the Jews of the world and is signed by Lord Rothschild, Sir Alfred Mond, Dr. Weizmann, and others, reads as follows:

"The mandate for Palestine, which is at once a pledge and a challenge to the Jewish people, is about to become a part of the law of nations. The moment has arrived for the concentration of Jewish effort on the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. The lofty enterprise to which Jewish stands committed in the sight of the world demands the active cooperation of Jews of all classes and opinions, whose common obligation it has now become. If the reconstruction of Palestine is to be effectively undertaken, financial resources on the amplest scale will be required.

Constructive Work

"For the purpose of providing these resources, the Keren Hayesod (foundation fund) has now been formally constituted. A board of directors has been formed with the duty of framing, in consultation with experts, a considered program of constructive work, and of insuring its orderly execution. Side by side with the board of directors there has been constituted an economic council composed of men of affairs of high standing in the financial and commercial worlds. The economic council has assumed the task of examining those projected undertakings which can be regarded as, in the stricter sense, reproductive, of executing such of them as are approved, and, further, of assisting the board of directors with expert advice in the general administration of the fund.

"The Keren Hayesod begins its work at a great and tragic hour. The historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine has been recognized by the powers. The mandate has been accepted by Great Britain. The Government of Palestine has been entrusted to a statesman whose presence at the head of the administration is a sure pledge of British good will. Far different is the situation in eastern Europe. Two-thirds of the Jewish race are at this moment living under conditions of unendurable anguish.

Jewry's Supreme Effort

"On the eve of its renaissance, in the presence of the lofty tasks that are summoning it to action, Jewry stands wounded and mutilated. It has but one hand free for constructive labor, with the other it is desperately struggling to ward off the implacable onslaught that threatens its annihilation. A supreme effort is called for. To the message of confidence and good will which comes from San Remo, to the storm of hatred unchained in eastern Europe, let Jews of all countries and all classes unite to give the same reply: build the Jewish commonwealth.

"The purpose of the Keren Hayesod is to bring about the settlement of Palestine by Jews on an ordinary plan and in steadily increasing numbers, to enable immigration to begin without delay, and to provide for the economic development of the country to the advantage of its Jewish and its non-Jewish inhabitants alike. That purpose is attainable. Room can be found in Palestine for a vastly increased population. Thousands are already waiting on the threshold. Let but productive employment be provided for them and they can enter.

Land Waiting

"There is land to be bought and prepared; there are roads and railways, harbors and bridges to be built; there are hills to be afforested; there are marshes to be drained; there is fertile soil to be irrigated; there is latent water power to be turned to account; there are towns to be laid out; there are crafts and industries to be developed. Side by side with these undertakings, adequate provision for the social welfare of the population, for public health and, above all, for education. All these activities are comprised in the program of the Keren Hayesod. Its organization is flexible and can be readily adapted to every variety of undertaking. It will at once encourage private initiative—subject always to the test of social justice and public utility—and foster cooperative effort in all its many-sided applications.

"This is no common moment. For 20 centuries it has been patiently awaited; it will not recur in our lifetime nor in that of our children's children. Nor is this such an appeal as is daily made to Jewish philanthropy; it marks the beginning of concerted effort designed to elicit from the entire Jewish people such a response as will vindicate the honor of the Jewish name.

Self-Taxation

"No casual charity will suffice. The exceptional effort which is called for today must take the form of self-taxation, steady, persistent, systematic, inspired by the noble Jewish tradition of the tithe. A heavy load of taxation is today being imposed on all the people of the world in the name of national reconstruction. There is no Jewish state; the appeal that is about to be made is to the Jewish conscience and is fortified by no power of compulsion; but no Jew worthy of the name will, at this moment, take the responsibility of sheltering himself behind the powerlessness of his people.

"The gates of Palestine are no longer barred from within. The key

is in the hands of the Jewish people. It is for Jewry to decide whether they are, to its lasting dishonor, to remain unopened, or whether they are to welcome in the multitudes that are expectantly awaiting the hour of redemption."

JAPANESE LEGATION AND RIGHT OF ASYLUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The question of the right of the Japanese Legation to have given refuge to the eight leaders of the Anfu Club is still a matter of dispute between the Japanese Legation and the Chinese Foreign Office. It will be remembered that a few days after the collapse of the Anfu Party the Japanese Minister, acting under the instructions of his government, sent a formal notice to the Foreign Office stating that eight of these men had applied to his legation for asylum, that he had granted it and that no communication would be allowed to them with the outside world. That was in July, and although a general protest was lodged against this action, no drastic step was taken until November, after General Hsu Shu-tung, generally known as "Little Hsu," effected his escape. Two days afterward the Japanese Minister again formally communicated with the Foreign Office, notifying it of General Hsu's flight.

This seemed to the Foreign Office to be going too far, for outside of the legation quarters every exit had been closely watched by police and soldiers, and it was not believed that General Hsu could have escaped without the connivance of the Japanese authorities. Ever since the first note in July was received every person walking on the streets coming from the legation quarter was carefully scanned, every motor car was stopped and examined and every jiankisha was looked over. It has been strongly suspected that General Hsu escaped in the uniform of a Japanese soldier, stolen or supplied to him.

The contention of the Foreign Office is that an earlier notification should have been sent by the Minister of General Hsu's flight and that there was no reason for the delay of two days in announcing the fact. The reason adduced by the Japanese Minister was that he had taken time to make a thorough search of the legation premises, but this was declared to be unsatisfactory by the Chinese. It was also maintained that, in view of the assurance of the Japanese Minister that no communication with the outside world would be allowed to these refugees, General Hsu must have had assistance from within the legation.

The Foreign Office demanded that an adequate inquiry should be made as to the guilty party and that punishment should be meted out to him. It was further demanded that if General Hsu could be found in any part of Japan he should be sent back to China and delivered for trial. Perhaps the strongest demand of all was concerning the other seven men, whose immediate rendition was asked for, the reason for it being the demonstrated inability of the Japanese Legation to prevent their escape.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, has replied in turn to each of these notes, declining responsibility for the flight of Little Hsu and refusing to deliver the other refugees.

For the first time during his career in Peking, Mr. Obata has met, in the person of the Chinese Foreign Minister, a foe more worthy of his steel. Dr. W. Yen, who now holds this post, has had a long experience in diplomatic work. He was Chinese Minister to Germany during the first trying years of the war, before China declared herself against Germany, and then went to Denmark. Before going abroad as Minister he had been connected for many years with the Foreign Office. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia and has a thorough command of the English language. His dispatches to the Japanese Minister were among the strongest that have ever been dispatched from the Foreign Office of China.

ONTARIO SCHOOLS TO TEACH FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The London Board of Education has appointed a committee to look into the possibilities of a summer course in agriculture for city school children, principally those of collegiate age. The members of the board in discussing the plan were forced to admit that the increasing tide of people cityward from the land was a menace to the future prosperity of the nation and believe the institution of an attractive course of study in practical farm work may be the means of directing some youths back to the soil.

City parks will be used for the instruction of the pupils. The classes will probably be voluntary. Training for almost every calling but that of farming is undertaken now by the city schools and the argument was put forth that this has no more right to be true than that rural schools should teach only agriculture.

OIL SOUGHT IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—In the annual report of the Tasmanian Mines Department it is stated that a great deal of interest is being taken in the search for oil in this state, and that a number of licenses with a currency of two years have been granted. Good indications are said to have been found at certain places, and prospecting companies are being formed to test the ground by means of diamond drill bores. Recent investigations in an isolated part of western Tasmania have shown the possibility of petroleum supplies being obtained therefrom. A test of petroleum-bearing deposits resembling albertite has given an encouraging yield.

WELSH MINER FINDS NO IMPROVEMENT

Following Wage Increase, Shopkeepers Put Up Prices of Everything Against Him Enough to Cover the Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, South Wales.—Grim and gaunt in their exterior aspects are the mining villages of South Wales, seen in the mid-winter months. The long, gray valleys, such as Rhymney, or that at the head of which is Senghenydd, climb upward, northerly in direction, and dominated on either side by hills whose flanks, while showing still, here and there, a hint of green through the gray, are heaped and towered with lesser mountains of black slag, the now useless refuse of many years. At intervals a conglomerate of grimy office buildings, creaking wheels, and grinding cranes, with some long rows of colorless cottages—uniform in shape and design, indistinguishable one from the other and perched headily upon the slope of the hill—indicate a mine and a mining village, part of whose population lives and works half a mile underground during nearly one-third of each 24 hours.

A Medley of Unconvinced

Amid such unlovely conditions is brought to the surface and the light the commodity upon which, at present, it seems, the prosperity of so many industries depends. Recently the writer's duties took him for a week among these villages, whose written names to a Saxon ear are a medley of consonants too strange to convey, at first, any definite sound. Here he mingled with these miners, talked with them at the pithead, their cottage doors, in their institutes; chatted with them on railway platforms, and in meandering trains that take you leisurely down the valley on a shopping excursion or to a football match here in Cardiff. Thus one comes to understand and sympathize with them all. They are a kindhearted people, sometimes shy and at first a little bit suspicious of a stranger, but warming to him on further acquaintance, and ready, then, to overcome their habitual proletarian dumbness and speak with Welsh volubility.

On the station platform at Pont-lotyn, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor talked with a little, sturdy, dark man of about 40, just up from the pit. "How do you get on down there in the coal?" this miner was asked. "All right, sir; very well," he replied. "And are you pretty well satisfied with the conditions, now that you have the two shillings for which you struck?" But the man shook his head at this and said: "The two-shilling rise did us no good at all, sir; for no sooner had the shop-people got to know of it, than they put up the price of everything against us, enough to cover the rise: so we are no better off than we were before."

Retailer and Wholesaler

"But did you not protest to the shopkeepers?" the interrogator then inquired. "We did, sir," he replied, "and they all said that it was not they who had done it, but the wholesale people who supplied them, and compelled the retailer to make the advance."

This statement, probably, was not far from the truth; and going to and fro among these men and women—for the wives, it seemed, were not a whit more contented than their husbands—one could not but conclude that unrest and dissatisfaction with present conditions are everywhere abroad. Many of these workers are Socialists—some of the gentler, more Christian sort, willing to advance slowly, to achieve their ends by the ballot, and to gain, little by little, state control over the mines, the land, the railways, and all the more important industries. Others, on the contrary, are of the completely agnostic, ultra-revolutionary type, who regard Philip Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald, and the Independent Labor Party school as out-of-date reactionaries, and who aim at the complete destruction of all representative government, Labor of other variety, and wish to see the state run upon Soviet lines.

A Committee of Action

According to the manager of one of the largest workmen's institutes hereabouts—a building erected at a cost of many thousands of pounds by the men's pennies, and now owned and run by the men—the former Keir Hardie, having been refused a hearing at Cardiff during the war in 1915, came to this town with the result that hundreds were turned away from the hall in which he spoke. The same informant told the writer that, during a recent crisis, he himself was invited to join a "committee of action" formed for the immediate taking over, and working of the mines by the men, directly the time should seem ripe. To every man was allotted his post; and at a given signal all were to act.

Among this section, service in the great war is counted a black spot upon any record. That such ideas, and the fantastic schemes they engender, are prevalent everywhere throughout the Welsh mining area is not the fact; but that they are common in some parts is certain—as certain as that these men's children are being taught systematically similar doctrine. Seeing daily before their eyes texts denouncing the capitalist and all his kind, they are growing up to accept such statements without question.

Such a state of affairs obviously has its good side. It shows that this mining community is alert and alive—as every community should be—rather than passively dumb; but taken in conjunction with that alleged rise of prices, against the two-shilling

increase, it seems to portend a future—perhaps an immediate future—fraught with dangerous possibilities, unless much wisdom is used henceforth by those responsible for the working of the mines, by the government, and by all who have at heart the industrial and social well-being of these islands.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN QUEBEC RAISE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Labor men in this city have inaugurated a movement to bring about the formation of a national Labor party for political action in the Dominion. It is proposed to include the Dominion Labor Party, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Independent Labor Party and other organizations interested. The movement had its inception in the London branch of the Independent Labor Party and the support and cooperation of prominent Labor leaders in the Dominion have been granted in drawing up a program. In view of the possibility of a federal election, immediate action is being urged throughout Canada, and a strong resolution has been sent to all parts of the Dominion, including every branch of the Independent Labor Party in Ontario.

In general, the resolution calls upon the Labor men of Canada to draw up a political platform that will serve the rank and file as a guidance and which will be effective in cementing the widely scattered forces of Labor. The resolution expresses appreciation for what has been accomplished by Labor forces in the past, and gratitude for what the trade union movement has accomplished in the way of improving living conditions, economically and socially. In view of unemployment and indications of a decreasing wage scale, the document goes on, there is need for decisive action to deal with "organized effort on the part of many employers, the increasing power of the big interests in corrupting political life and legislation, and the tendency to lower the standard of life among the workers and create unrest."

Trade unionism alone, it is pointed out, cannot secure for the common people the "justice, fair play and the right to live and enjoy that which is their right," and cooperation in political action can possibly accomplish the desired result—that is, in the words of the resolution, "the delivery of the chains in which they are held." It is proposed to have organized Labor take its full share in the making of laws and the administration of the country's affairs "in such a way that the greatest measure of economic justice, political and social equality shall be vouchsafed to all."

WORKERS IN ALBERTA HAVE SOUND POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Greater economic comfort for the people and greater economic freedom, not through revolutionary means but through reasonable methods, were the main ideas dominating the eighth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor recently held at Edmonton. There was no radicalism apparent at the convention and some of the veterans seemed disappointed that the younger men did not come forward and freely express their views. In discussing the local labor situation the hope was expressed that the United Mine Workers might soon become affiliated again with the organized Labor movement. There was a strong desire in the convention that the living conditions in the mining camps should be improved and that provision should be made for family life in the camps by providing homes where the miners could have their families with them.

At the conclusion of the convention, a delegation waited on the government and laid various requests before it. In regard to the unemployment situation, the government was asked to call an early conference of various interested bodies in order to bring about more cooperation between local authorities and workers and to formulate some practical means of relief. The other matters discussed consisted of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and several minor but important points dealing with wages generally.

WORK CURTAILED ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A year ago hopes were high regarding industry on the Firth of Forth—a familiar expanse of water to many an American Navy man—and these were to a considerable extent realized. Good business was well maintained until a few months ago. It was the miners' strike in October that marked the beginning of a period of retrogression. Work since then has been very much curtailed, and many men have had to be dismissed. The outlook for the future is not considered at all bright.

On the whole, the output of new vessels in the Forth area during the year has been regarded as satisfactory compared with previous years. Had, however, the orders been there, the capacity of the yards could have turned out far more work.

During the year, 28 vessels were constructed in the Firth of Forth yards with a tonnage totaling 64,399. That gives an increase on 1919 of 13,299 tons and an increase of 44,948 tons compared with the year 1913. Leth, the port of Greater Edinburgh, turned out 10 vessels, aggregating 16,223 tons. Repair work was a feature of the industry at Leth. There were a large number of important orders executed, including the fitting into condition of many surrendered German ships.

CANADA HOPES FOR MANY IMMIGRANTS

Large Influx of Settlers Expected During Next Few Years From United States and Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Canada is making all preparations to receive an unprecedented influx of immigrants from all over the world beginning next spring and continuing for at least 10 years, according to information obtained by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Two separate organizations are hard at work at the business of attracting settlers to western Canada, more particularly to the western portion of it, where millions of acres of wheat land lie uncultivated. One organization, whose ramifications extend into every farming district of the United States and also into the agricultural sections of most European countries, is the federal government Colonization Department, and the other is the newly formed Western Colonization Association. The latter is composed of the most influential business men of every province in western Canada and Ontario, and an agent for funds with which to conduct a campaign in Europe and the United States for settlers resulted in a total of \$1,500,000 being subscribed. Most of this was subscribed by business men and important commercial houses in eastern Canada.

Agents for the Canadian Government expect that all immigration records will be broken this spring. They say that last year 40,000 land seekers from the United States came into Canada, merely as scouts for whole communities, and that this year the result of their observations will be seen when the thousands of supposedly rent-ridden American farmers will take up land in Canada. The majority of the settlers are expected to come from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Ohio and Illinois. Inflated prices of land in the United States is given as the main reason for the expected exodus.

Rents Abnormal

"Land boomed to undreamed of heights last spring," one of the agents said. "Farms valued at \$100 an acre reached \$400 an acre. Rents rose, until farmers had to pay \$30 to \$40 an acre rent a year. The grain slump later cut off all their profits and many were left just where they started. Now they have realized that it is better business to buy land at \$30 and \$40 an acre than to pay that amount for rent."

The Western Colonization Association, which recently met in Winnipeg to effect a permanent organization, confidently expects to obtain 500,000 new settlers for the west within the next 10 years from the British Isles, United States, Norway and other European countries with whose governments special immigration arrangements will be made. Only persons who have means of their own will be admitted, and they will be located near the railways away from the dry belts.

Millions of Vacant Acres

In connection with the campaign about to be undertaken by the association some striking figures have been made public. The aim of the association is to populate 20,000,000 acres of vacant land in the three Prairie Provinces, lying within 20 miles of existing railways, and exclusive of lands owned by the government, the Hudson's Bay Company (the pioneer trading company in Canada) and the transportation companies.

To obtain the necessary population for these vacant acres, the association will spend \$1,500,000 in the next three years. If its aims are realized, the wealth of Canada would be increased yearly by \$2,600,000,000. As the net debt of Canada is only about \$2,000,000,000, utilization of these idle lands would mean that not only would the national debt be offset, but a surplus of more than \$500,000,000 would be left for the development of the natural resources.

PROTEST AT QUEBEC MARRIAGE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Protestant bodies in Quebec are protesting at recent decisions of the provincial courts which have given legal effect to decrees of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical tribunals declaring those marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics to be null and void which have not been performed in strict accord with the canon law of the Church of Rome. The effect of some of the latest decisions has been to nullify mixed marriages when the ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister, merely because it was so performed. The presbytery of Montreal has recently called on the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada "to urge on the Parliament of Canada the passing of a law which will remove all possible doubts as to the interpretation of Article 127 of the Civil Code of Quebec (relating to the solemnization of marriages), and prevent the authority of the highest courts, the Privy Council of Great Britain and the Supreme Court of Canada, from being ignored or overridden by judges of lower courts."

The provision of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec on the question declares that impediments to marriage, other than those set out in the code itself, according to the different religious persuasions, "remain subject to the rules hitherto followed in the different churches and religious communities."—that is, followed by these bodies before the cession of Canada to Great Britain. The Roman Catholic Church, however, refusing to

recognize equally among the denominations, made rules which, as interpreted by the ecclesiastical authorities and accepted by the civil tribunals of Quebec, put the ministers of the Protestant denominations on an inferior footing, and while a Roman Catholic priest may marry a Protestant minister may not. "If we allow that principle to pass unchallenged," said the Rev. Dr. Hansen, who presented the report to the Presbytery of Montreal, "we are throwing ourselves open to this absurd result that the time might come when if the Roman Catholic Church had power, it would declare that no marriages could be validly performed unless by a Roman Catholic priest."

MR. CALDER EXPLAINS AIM OF PROPOSED TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The American people were deprived of \$1,500,000,000 last year by men in the coal trade, declared William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, in a statement on Tuesday before the Senate committee which has under consideration the bill introduced by him to regulate the coal trade.

Mr. Calder appeared before the committee to answer the statement of O. C. Curtis, former Governor of Maine, that the taxation provisions of the bill, which would take up to 90 per cent of brokerage fees charged on coal sales, would make it "the most stupendous aid to profiteers ever devised."

"The taxation provisions of the bill," upon which Governor Curtis based his assertion, Senator Calder said, "were drawn to drive coal direct from the coal mines to the retail dealers. 'We have found in investigating this subject that coal has moved back and forth between dealers, accumulating in price by the profits and commissions involved; and these tax provisions, which would take for the government 90 per cent of the commissions on resales when they get above 5 cents a ton, are intended to tax this kind of business out of existence.'"

SEARCH AND SEIZURE SECTION HAS FLAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Though approving the prohibition enforcement bills introduced in the state Legislature at Albany, dry leaders object to one feature in addition to the few objections already announced. They believe that a most serious fault is an inheritance in the present bills from the old Raines law. One bill provides that a search warrant "may be executed at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, or if the premises be open, at any other time."

Under this provision it would be possible for a man to keep liquor in his home during the hours when search is permissible, and then carry it personally to some place of business open only to known friends, and dispose of it between 6 o'clock in the afternoon and 6 the next morning. In taking over this search and seizure section of the Raines law, which has many elements of strength and which has the advantage of having been in force in the state for a long time, the incongruity of this particular feature was apparently overlooked.

KANSAS GOVERNOR PROPOSES CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Gov. Henry J. Allen has sent a special message to both branches of the Legislature asking for that the work of the Industrial Court be entirely separated from the work of the Public Utilities Commission. The Governor pointed out that during the year of the Industrial Court only 31 wage disputes had been brought before it, while more than 1200 cases involving rates and service of various public utilities had been presented. The time of the court had been so taken up with utilities matters that it had been unable to give to the industrial cases the attention the law contemplated.

The Governor proposed to restore the Public Utilities Commission to its old functions and give it enlarged powers. Then he proposed to consolidate the following departments into the Industrial Court: State Labor Bureau, Free Employment Bureau, Mine Inspection Bureau, Factory Inspection Bureau, Industrial Welfare Commission, in charge of maximum hours and minimum wages for women workers and for minors in industries, the commission to administer the workmen's compensation bureau.

MEETING ON LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Better enforcement of liquor laws in Maine will be considered at a conference of state and federal enforcement officers with Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at Augusta, on February 10. The question will be considered from all angles, including border smuggling, methods employed to circumvent federal permits, and the need for a larger force of men for James B. Perkins, the federal enforcement director for Maine.

PRE-WAR HOMESSEKERS' RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Great Northern Railway announced this week the resumption of pre-war homeseekers' rates to the Pacific coast. The cut rate tickets will be sold the first and third Tuesdays of each month at a rate of 2 cents a mile.

STATE GOVERNMENT ECONOMY IS ASKED

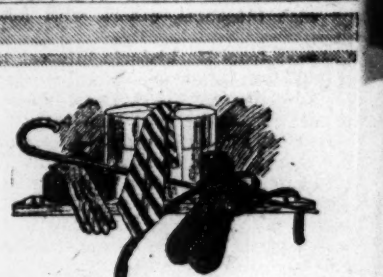
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Repeal of certain existing statutes which commit the Commonwealth to expenditures, the curtailments of which would defeat the purpose of the law and its administration, was asked yesterday by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in his budget message to the General Court. He pointed out that a large deficit in the state treasury, and an additional department deficit in supplies, makes it imperative that retrenchment govern the financial policy of the administration. There are certain laws now binding, he declared, that could be dispensed with at a saving in funds.

In addition to meeting the year's deficit of about \$1,000,000, Governor Cox informed the General Court that the state debt must be cut, and estimated the amount of reduction ought to be about \$6,000,000. As sources of revenue the Governor recommended that a state tax not exceeding \$15,000,000 be levied on the towns and cities and that \$2,000,000 be raised through special taxation of business corporations. Increase in fees for services rendered by the Commonwealth were also asked, "thus putting these services which are of benefit to individuals and corporations on a self-supporting basis."

BREAK IN PACIFIC LINES

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The United American Line, operating freight steamers under the flag of the American-Hawaiian Company, have served notice of withdrawal from the inter-coastal rate conference. Steamship interests are wondering whether the move foreshadows a new rate war on traffic between Atlantic and Pacific ports. Six companies remain in the conference. One other company, the Isthmian Steamship Company, is not a member.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Filet Lace Yesterday and Today

The revival of filet lace, or "lacs," as it was once called, affords a striking example of the revival of a discarded fashion. About 100 years ago a writer on favorite employments dismissed lace making in these words: "The making of lace is not now among the pursuits of ladies; it will therefore be unnecessary to enter into its details." Yet today we find the making of filet lace one of the leading pursuits both among women of leisure and those who are engaged on special occupations.

To go back much further than the days of the writer referred to, we find Italy claiming to be the birthplace of this lace, and many legends exist, more or less picturesque and improbable, to account for its origin. But though patterns for "lacs" form the greater part of the designs in early Italian pattern books, this darning on net was known in Egypt at a far earlier date in the world's history. May the "veils of golden network" mentioned by Homer have been made of the same fabric?

Among royal women who, at different times, have executed fine specimens of needlecraft, Catherine de Medici, who possessed great taste in dress and house furnishing, may be regarded as especially the patron of filet lace. She had an entire bed draped with it, and she not only worked at it herself but she kept many girls employed at it also. Two coffers owned by this Queen contained, the one over 300 squares of net ready for ornamenting, and the other 538 squares, some worked with roses or with blossoms, others with nosegays.

Apart from its historic interest the leading attraction of this simple form of stitchery at the present moment is that it may be used in a variety of ways; indeed it may safely be claimed for it that it is almost unlimited in its application. Fine curtains and quilts show entre-deux of filet; it forms the newest cushion covers and the yokes of children's frocks; blouses and camisoles are enriched with it, and its charms are displayed in many other dainty accessories. Last, but by no means least, this artistic stitchery may be used for marking household linen and the filet square on which initials are darned forms a welcome change from the huge satin-stitch monogram of long years standing.

In antique specimens the net ground upon which the design was worked was made by the embroiderer. This netting is one of the easiest of handicrafts, and the variety required for the foundation of filet lace is of the simplest type. But the manufacture of net for this purpose relieves the present lace maker of this somewhat tedious task. The hand-made net is of course more artistic than that made by machinery and besides it is always made in the exact size and is therefore ready to work. With machine-made net, after the square is cut to the size required, an edge of close buttonhole stitch must be worked on every side to strengthen it. After securing the edges the next step is to stitch the net across a frame, either round or square, of suitable size, not too tightly, but so as to allow a little "give" on the part of the net, and to whip the net to the frame with coarse thread.

It is now ready for the darning which should be commenced at the lower right corner of the pattern, and worked from right to left. First take a needleful of thread, insert the needle and bring it up across one of the knots of the netting; tie it across this in a knot, and cut the loose end off closely. This is the only knot necessary, as when a fresh supply of thread is needed this must be joined to the old within an inch of finishing it, as with knitting. Then begin to darn from right to left, taking up alternate bars of the net and working the pattern without a break. As a rule two strands of thread are worked one way and then crossed with two strands, taking up alternate threads of the darning in the same way as the net; this is called cloth stitch. Turning a corner neatly is an item of paramount importance. When doing this three squares of the net have to be dealt with, and the thread must be slipped over the first, under the second and over the third, which is the bar on which the darning stitch appears again.

Every pattern used should be well studied by the worker, in whose hands lies the individuality of the work. Sometimes it will be found best for good effect to use four threads for darning and four for crossing, which imparts a more solid surface to the lace than do two threads. Again, light and shade are effected in a pattern by combining the cloth stitch, as explained above, with a darning stitch, going all one way without crossing, and using as many threads as will give a close-packed appearance to the square of net when finished. Outlining the design when complete with either white or colored thread, coarser than that used for the actual darning, emphasizes the pattern and brings it into bold relief. This device, however, must be used with discretion; if overdone the pattern will lose in delicacy and become heavy. Where filet lace is required as edging, and not as entre-deux, after the pattern has been worked in the length needed, a scallop design should be worked in close buttonhole stitch and then the strands of the foundation net neatly cut.

Filet perhaps is seen at its best when combined with fine broderie Anglaise, one form of stitchery serving to enhance the beauty of the other. The fact that the large number

of historic specimens of old filet that have come down to us were worked either as squares or insertions seems to point to the belief that some such combination was in the minds of the early workers of this craft. Many of these old designs are distinctly worth puzzling over and reproducing. Patience, it is true, is a necessity to the filet lace worker, but she will do well to take note of them and per-

Notes on Midwinter Fashions

Even now the colors that will reign in the spring are beginning to warn us of their approach, and the woman who is refurnishing her wardrobe for the rest of the winter season will do well to take note of them and per-

whose scalloped skirts and tight bodices were so picturesque. Two such gowns, one of cinnamon pink and the other of jade green, were made of taffeta; the pink one had a tightly fitted bodice, with square neck and very long sleeves, piped with black, and a skirt formed of three ruffles, scalloped and edged with black. The green frock, round necked and short

Every Meal a Picnic

Due to the scarcity of labor, and the consequent demand from women all over the world for help in the routine work of homemaking, many ingenious devices have been brought forward, not the least of these being the paper utensils for household use, especially for the country cottage or home. Paper

on account of its crisp, clean whiteness, and the attractive shapes of the paper dishes.

Paper dainties have other uses, too, than on the dining-room table. It gives a dainty look to the bedrooms to replace the linen covers on the dresser and dressing table with paper dollies. For the average dressing table one large dolly for the center and one smaller one for each side of it, or maybe four or five small ones, according to the toilet articles to be accommodated, are ample. The gleaming wood of the dressing table, the dainty white paper, and the shining silver of the toilet accessories form a picture worth considering.

For use on the living room table or under vases, they are perfectly proper. If the vases contain flowers and water, it is wise to cut out of white table oil-cloth or rubber (old hot water bottles, for instance) pieces of the size and shape of the dollies, thus protecting the wood from the moisture which gathers on the outside of the vase. These same pieces may be used under linen, as well.

At the counters where these paper accessories are offered for sale one also finds such useful articles as spoons made of heavy waxed cardboard, small envelopes of waxed paper just the proper size to hold one sandwich, washable shelf paper of different widths, as well as the rolls of waxed paper which find so many different uses in the kitchen.

Lunches that must be carried to school taste so much better if daintily packed. The variety may so easily be varied by using the small paper dishes for salad and the heavy paper spoon or fork that obviates the necessity of carrying home any dishes.

A New Biscuit Box

Once upon a time, and not so very long ago either, nobody had any doubt as to just the kind of article represented by the words "biscuit box." It was always a more or less ornate silver or electro-plated receptacle, round or oblong in shape, standing four-square upon the dining-room sideboard; sometimes it was of glass, but not often. But nowadays there is no knowing what form a biscuit box may take, and, in its present developments, its appearance may add very considerably to the gaiety of things in the scheme of decoration.

It may be a gorgeous-hued affair, having papier-mâché as its foundation, but enameled brilliant orange, jade-green, royal blue, cerise, or any other of the gay tints in which the modern artist-craftsman delights, and be further adorned with a variety of pleasing patterns in gilding and colors. In such guise, our old friend the biscuit box may supply one of those notes of color which make all the difference to the look of a room.

Again, its foundations may be of tin, so that the biscuits are preserved in all their freshness, and its outside be brilliantly arrayed in brocade or embroidery. Here the opportunity of the ingenious person with deft fingers and an eye for color occurs. They may take the homely biscuit tin straight from the manufacturer's, and by the help of staining paste or glue, and a few bits of silk or brocade, so transform it as to make its original status quite unrecognizable. An effective biscuit box of this kind was covered in black and white silk, the edges being concealed with a gilt gimp or braid. Bits of Chinese embroidery adorned another box covered in deep blue silk. Yet another box, oval in form this time, was covered in deep mauve-pink brocade and had a delightful little posy, in eighteenth century style, worked in colors on the lid. A fourth box had a futuristic pattern upon a black satin foundation.

Cranberry Sauce

To one quart of cranberries, add sufficient water to cover and boil until tender. Strain through a fine sieve to remove skins and seeds, sweeten to taste. Boil until desired thickness is obtained.

This is the usual recipe for cranberry sauce, so much in favor at this time of the year, and it has proved successful many times. However, if an apple is pared and sliced and added to the strained mixture before the final boiling with the sugar it adds immeasurably to the flavor. Without changing the delicious tartness of the cranberry it helps to counteract the strong acid taste that is sometimes present.

The apple makes the consistency of the sauce smooth and helps to diminish the amount of sugar needed for sweetening.

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Flavorings and Cooking

One can produce new and delicious flavors by combining two or three different extracts. Lemon and vanilla extracts combine nicely, as do lemon, vanilla, and a little almond. Crabapple sauce flavored with a little cinnamon, just before serving it, is most delicious for a change. A very little lemon extract added to dried-apple sauce or pie will bring out the apple flavor.

Left-over fruit juices from crab-apples, apples, grapes, plums, cranberries, raspberries, etc., may be thickened and made into crust pies. Use 1 tablespoon of cornstarch to every 1½ cups of juice. Cover the tops of the pies when they are done and cool with whipped cream or the whites of two eggs whipped dry and stiff and flavored with 2 drops of vanilla.

If one has a cup of stewed prunes and some of the juice left over, they can be made into a pie, which makes a nice way of using them up. Pit the prunes and put them through a potato ricer. Add 1 cup of juice and flavor with a little nutmeg and add 2 beaten eggs. Bake until done, and just before serving cover the top with whipped cream.

Stewed dried peaches or canned peaches can be used in the same way except flavor them with a little cinnamon.

A cup of apple sauce can be pressed through a colander and then flavored with a little lemon extract and nutmeg. Add to this 1 cup of sweet milk and 1 beaten egg. Put in a one-crust pie and bake until done. Just before serving cover the top with whipped cream or the beaten whites of 2 eggs.

A good filling for a plain white layer cake can be made from the strups from canned fruits. Merely thicken them to the consistency of whipped cream by adding a little cornstarch. Spread between the layers before it has had time to set and cover the top with whipped cream or a plain white frosting.

Tart fruit juices make a very good sauce for puddings and sometimes they are improved by adding a few drops of some flavoring or a dash or two of some spice. In using fruit juices as a sauce for puddings, thicken them a little. Often they can be used, when treated thus, to pour over pieces of cake to serve as a pudding. Steam the cake first. Fruit juices so especially well with bread, cornstarch and fruit puddings.

How to Clean a Velours Hat

If you have a velours hat which has seen service and is not quite as fresh in its appearance as it was, try this method of cleansing it. First brush the hat thoroughly inside and out with a brush which is neither too hard nor too soft; then stuff the hat with newspaper and put it on the top of a hat box or the lid of a tin. After this cover it as thick as you possibly can with dry powdered magnesia, place two or three pieces of tissue paper over it to keep off all dust, and put it in some out-of-the-way place where it can stand undisturbed for a few days, the longer the better. Next, brush it thoroughly in the open air and take off all superfluous magnesia with a silk handkerchief; be careful to cover your hair while you do this as the powder is very clinging. A cream made of powdered magnesia is also good, but there is more risk of spoiling this, and it only does to make use of it when a hat is slightly soiled from dust.



Attractive midwinter wraps

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Iron and the Ironing Board

A good workwoman looks well after her tools, so we will start off by seeing after the iron. Of course, if you have an electric iron that is a very helpful circumstance, but if you have not, then look after the iron and keep it in order. Have a little salt tied up in a thin piece of cloth, and a little beeswax tied up in another piece of thin cloth; first rub the iron over with the salt, and then with the beeswax before using it, and the ironing will be better and more quickly done in consequence.

The tops of old leather boots, cut into the requisite shape and bound round with a strong ribbon or galloon make a splendid iron-holder and keep the heat from the hand effectively. Now as to the table: if you have a deal table all is well, but it is a pity to spoil your oak or mahogany table, so prepare the under side of your ironing board in the following way: first nail on to it a piece of oilcloth the exact size of the board and then a piece of brown paper; screw in each of the four sides of your board two screw rings, making eight in all; through each of the rings pass a long strand of tape and tie these across and across under the table. Then on the upper side of the board nail first of all with tiny nails a piece of casement cloth, then several layers of blanket or thick white material, and lastly a piece of white linen—part of an old sheet or table cloth will do—and on each side sew tapes and tie these under the table. This will keep it all steady and flat, an important matter in ironing, and when you have much to get through you cannot afford to have impediments in your way.

The special merit of this last covering is that you can always have a clean one by you and renew it whenever you like. It is best to have a shaped holland cover to keep this board in, with two tapes sewn at the end by which it may be hung at the back or side of some cupboard, out of the way when it is not wanted.

Cheese Filling

If cheese becomes hardened, grind it through the meat cutter. Put a cup of milk in a stew pan to heat. In a bowl put a tablespoon of flour, a little salt, a little mustard, mix this into a smooth paste and add an egg. Put into the hot milk and let come to a boil, then add a cup of the ground cheese and a pimento which has been cut into fine pieces. When this is cold it makes a delicious spread for sandwiches.

haps prophecy their coming in a hat, scarf, or blouse.

Red—the rust and copper shades of red—will be much worn early in the spring, according to the present day signs. It is seen in some of the midwinter hats, either as material for the whole hat or in the shape of a sweeping plume. Indeed, the hats designed for wear till spring are most colorful, showing not only the new shades of red, but also all the vivid colors which we wore before the war. Many of the new hats are small, with narrow brims and rather high crowns, and made of dull-colored velvet or satin. In front, massed up against the crown and reaching around toward the sides, are small flowers and foliage in bright greens, yellows, purples and reds; exquisitely fashioned, these little flowers are one of the high notes of the new styles.

Different colored feathers also are used, especially on the sports hats of felt or velour, but these feathers are more likely to be of the darker shades. It has been predicted that the hat made entirely of flowers will appear even before the earliest spring fashions arrive, and will be much worn.

Midwinter hats cling to the lace veil which has been so popular of late; especially with the small black hat is such a veil effective. One very smartly dressed woman has recently been wearing a black satin hat which is a modified tricorne in shape, with a very high point in front; over it is draped a black lace veil, coming down almost to the eyes in front and to the shoulders in back; this veil is the hat's only trimming. The woman who cherishes some beautiful old lace can use it in this way without cutting it; lace draped over a very simple hat, with its ends trailing over the shoulder as a scarf, is most effective.

The princess gown, in modified form, is beginning to appear in the newer midwinter frocks; by summer doubtless it will be with us again in great numbers. These new gowns are rather loose, and wrinkled over the hips and in front at the waist line. Side draperies or sashes relieve the plain effect. This new fashion of allowing a frock to be quite plain in front except for the wrinkled fullness comes to us from Paris, and bids fair to be very popular.

The tendency to wear close, high-collared frocks is more and more insistent, but we have been comfortable in low-collared ones for so long that it is a question whether the high collar will ever be really popular. Naturally, the woman who favors tailored frocks will choose such a collar, but as a rule the lower-necked styles are much better liked, though the custom of adopting long, tightly buttoned sleeves for such gowns has won favor with little difficulty.

The newer afternoon frocks are of black or brown satin, and not only the long sleeves, but the frocks themselves, are tightly fitted. It would seem that there is to be a return to the old-fashioned, delightfully quaint frocks,

sleeved, had a skirt of narrow flounces which were sewed together, forming a bell-like skirt.

It is significant that many of the new frocks show a tendency toward these bell-shaped skirts, and one hears on all sides the prediction that in the spring we will be wearing circular skirts, tightly fitted at the hips and flaring widely at the hem. Certainly this would be most pronounced deviation from present styles, and the appearance of bell-shaped skirts in increasing numbers would seem to confirm this rumor.

The illustrations above show some of the attractive wraps. On the left is a daytime coat of dark blue velour de laine with blue silk embroidery. The square, loose sleeve brings a new and interesting note.

The young lady in the center is wearing an evening wrap of flame-colored taffeta which is formed of crisp deep ruffles and lined with georgette. A marked contrast is the wrap on the right of old blue velvet embroidered in silver, with a huge velvet collar and a deep plain velvet band around the bottom.

Many interesting accessories come with midwinter, and the woman who seeks to add a note of novelty to her costume may do it in several ways. One of the most charming of them is the ostrich feather bag, which, making its appearance last winter as an accessory for the evening costume, now has reached the place where it is carried in the afternoon as well.

These little bags are very smart, and are very easily made. If one wishes to spend an afternoon in fashioning one. They are of chiffon-covered silk, brocade silk, or metal cloth, and, though the bags for evening are small, they assume quite creditable proportions for afternoon. A round mirror can be used for the bottom of the bag, the mirror side being on the outside of the bag; inside are pockets for the change purse, handkerchief, etc. Bands of colored ostrich feather trimming—which can be bought by the yard, in several widths—are sewed around the bag, giving a fluffy effect, which is most pleasing.

Water-Color Paints for Spots

A Khaki Kool skirt became spotted in such a way that the usual spot removers failed to bring good results. After trying various things soap and water was resorted to, and while it removed the original spot it left a faded place, which was noticeable. A woman who has worked in a silk emporium many years said that water-color paints were often resorted to to cover up or remove spots on silk, the color being tested on a piece of goods before applying to the main object. This was used and proved entirely successful on the skirt in question, and also on a soft fur that was apparently spotted with an acid that had removed the color.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MORE STABILITY IN THE WOOL MARKET

Capital That Is Tighter Yet Generally Sufficient Appears to Be One Interest Arrayed Against Further Reductions

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A fairly stable basis, seems to have been reached for doing business in the wool markets of the world. Capital for the handling of this business will undoubtedly be less easily secured than it was when there seemed to be no limit to the upward trend of prices, but for legitimate requirements there will be adequate capital available and especially for the merchants whose affairs are fairly liquid. The predictions made months ago that money would play an unusually important part in the business of the more immediate future is being realized. Nevertheless, powerful interests are arrayed against a further drop in wool values and seem in a position to enforce their desires for some months at least.

Last week a special deputation from the British Wool Federation conferred with the directors of the British-Australasian Wool Realization Association concerning the future conduct of the London sales. The wool controller assured the federation that they had no intention of cutting down the offerings in Coleman Street to any unreasonable extent but intended to fully meet all legitimate requirements. In return they asked that the federation members give them data as to what descriptions and grades of wool, as well as quantities, would be likely to find a ready demand in the London auctions and the federation representatives agreed to do this. Sir Arthur Goldfinch, the ruling wool controller, stated to the representatives of the federation that the government believes that wool values have gone low enough and that the downward tendency must cease; otherwise it is the declared intention of the government to withdraw all offerings of old Colonial wools until such time as the buyers show a disposition to take wools more freely and at reasonable prices, commensurate with the cost of production.

Agreement to Purchase

Cables from England state that the government is reported to have agreed to the purchase of 100,000 bales of old clip South African wools, in exchange for which orders are to be placed for South Africa with British manufacturers to the extent of £1,500,000. The prices paid are said to be on the basis of average values for these wools in the 1913-14 season. It will be remembered that the British Government paid for the Australasian wool bought during the war 55 per cent in excess of the average values ruling in 1914, so that the prices now reported paid for the South African wools are considerably under the average of prices paid for the Australasian wools.

At the Colonial free wool sales in London, which take place on Tuesday to Thursday this week, prices are ruling very firm as compared with last week. The selection of wools is somewhat disappointing from the point of view of American purchasers, as there is a considerable percentage of tender wools being offered. The chief buyers were from this side and from the Continent, and classes of merinos were practically all sold.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch last week promised that the reserve limits in London would be lowered for the coming series, which opens February 29, to the basis of free wool values during the series just closed. The limits also were lowered for the last day of the government sales (last Friday) and 70 per cent of the offering was sold, a decided increase over that sold in preceding government sales.

Sales in Other Markets

Sales in New Zealand during the past week have been at very firm rates as compared with the sale in Christchurch and Dunedin, with well over 80 per cent of the offering sold, choice 4s being quotable at about 36 to 37 cents, clean landed basis.

The South American markets have been fairly active all through the past week, sales in Buenos Aires being reported as well up toward 1,000,000 pounds daily. The Central Market is now open to receive wool, after having been closed for some three months. Good standard super wools are quoted from Buenos Aires, cost and freight basis, at about 13 to 14 cents for Lincols, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 cents for fours, and 19 to 20 cents for threes. The market in Montevideo is also very firm and is relatively better sold out than the Argentine market.

There is some demand in the domestic markets for fine and fine medium wools, which can be sold at 65 to 80 cents, clean basis, including clothing to fairly good staple wools, this demand being partly due to the call for the dress goods, such as tricoots. There is a demand from the knitting trade lately, also, for medium wools of 50s to 56s grades, chiefly at about 46 cents for the lower and 50 to 55 cents for the higher grade.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market declined again yesterday, from an opening of 1 1/2 cent to 1 1/4 cents lower. March wheat closing at 1.63 1/2 and May at 1.53 1/2. Corn also declined, May closing at 67 1/2 and July at 68 1/2. Hogs were firm. Provisions tended downward. January pork closed at 22.70; May pork 23.00; January lard 12.00; May lard 12.70; January ribs 11.50; May ribs 12.50.

DEPRESSION AFTER BOOM IN SHIPPING

Great Britain Reports Yards Closing Pending Wage Reduction and Freight Improvement

LONDON, England—The shipping boom has passed away and with falling freights and the possibility of buying modern ships at something approaching a pre-war figure, those shipping companies formed during the war will be hard put to it to make both ends meet, handicapped as they are by the high capital cost of their fleets.

The value of steamers has undergone an extraordinary change since the beginning of 1920. Then there was nothing uncommon in a price of £40 to £50 per ton deadweight for new steamers of 4000 to 7000 tons capacity. Today similar tonnage can be purchased for less than half these figures, and one new boat of about 4000 tons has actually been withdrawn from auction when only £8 10s. per ton was offered, practically a pre-war price.

A large number of foreign owners owe to the financial stringency and the adverse course of exchange, have been compelled either to cancel contracts at a heavy sacrifice or to assign same at prices very much below original cost. Secondhand tonnage has depreciated pro rata, and freight markets all round have slumped. It is impossible for owners of expensive boats, and in many cases of moderately valued steamers, to make even the question of time before many yards will have to close down, pending a reduction in the cost of production combined with an improvement in freights.

Meantime no orders are being given to the shipbuilders, and it is only a question of time before many yards will have to close down, pending a reduction in the cost of production combined with an improvement in freights.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The increase in the authorized preferred stock of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 is for the purpose of having stock in the treasury for the expansion of the organization from time to time. It is probable that \$500,000 of the preferred will be issued in the near future, the proceeds of which will be used for working capital. Over a period of years the balance of the issue will be issued as occasion requires.

The plan for a 20 per cent common stock dividend by the Pressed Steel Car Company, increasing the authorized common from \$12,500,000 to \$50,000,000 and providing for exchange of \$12,500,000 preferred for common, provides for participation in the stock dividend of those preferred shareholders who see fit to convert their holdings into common. If all preferred stockholders convert in time to participate in the stock dividend, the total outstanding capital after payment of the stock dividend would be \$30,000,000, and there would remain in the treasury \$20,000,000 common stock to be used for other corporate purposes found desirable.

George M. Reynolds says that if banks loaned now for building at present prices and wages, rents would stay at the present level or go higher, but money will not flow into building until costs are stabilized.

An Ottawa dispatch places the natural wealth of Canada at \$18,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000 for every inhabitant. The Dow Building Service estimates spring building in New York City will be 35 per cent of normal. There is enough building material on hand and on current order to meet this demand, but existing stocks will not suffice for forward building requirement beyond May or June, when building will be 50 per cent to 60 per cent of normal.

LONDON MARKETS LACK STEADINESS

LONDON, England—Industrial depression and feverish movements in the foreign exchanges had an unfavorable effect on sentiment on the stock exchange yesterday, and the undertone of the markets in the main lacked steadiness. Changes in prices were narrow and trading remained small. With the approach of the end of the month rates for money stiffened again, causing gilt-edged investment issues to weaken. Foreign loans were unsettled.

French descriptions suffered losses owing to the unsteadiness of the franc and the slow progress with Germany's reparation at the conference in Paris.

One of the exceptions in the house was Grand Trunk, which was cheerful and in scant supply. Oil shares, too, were steadier. Shell Transport & Trading 57-16, Mexican Eagle 515-16.

GROSSY OIL OUTPUT

LONDON, England—Moscow wireless reports that the output of oil at Grossy, without calculating paraffin oil, has increased from 800,000 poods a month to 2,000,000 poods. By the end of October, 1920, over 1000 cisterns had been cleared out, which permitted 1,500,000 poods of benzine being transported from Grossy. During the summer of 1920 10,000,000 poods of lake oil was pumped suitable for mazut.

PHILIPPINE BANK CAPITAL

NEW YORK, New York—The Philippine National Bank will increase its capital from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 pesos (from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000).

REVIEW CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION

Export Trade Continues Good, Price Reductions Stimulate Buying and General Situation Considered Encouraging

OTTAWA, Ontario—A marked note of confidence continues to be expressed in general business circles, reports indicating that sales are better than had been expected. It is true that bank clearings for the last week showed a decline of 9 per cent as compared with those for the same week last year, but not much significance is attached to that, for the lower level of prices is undoubtedly making itself felt in the reduced volume of clearings. The chief point is that greater activity is now being manifested in both wholesale and retail circles.

W. C. Miller, one of the important officials of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, has recently said that the "buying strike" which was a feature of the last half of 1920, seems now to be over. This, of course, has been brought about by reductions in prices, and the conclusion on the part of the public that now is a fairly good time to buy. A stronger demand for quality goods is also reported in some centers.

The export trade continues to be good. There is a considerable movement of wheat and flour to the United States, while the European demand for these products is also improving. During December the value of pulp and paper exports was approximately \$14,500,000, an advance of fully \$5,000,000 over the total for the same month last year. Respecting paper stocks there is an impression that a slump may be expected within the next few weeks, and already some of the principal companies, the stocks of which have been of a very speculative nature, are issuing warnings to the effect that the prosperity enjoyed during the last few years cannot be expected to last.

In this connection the recent announcement made by the Minister of Finance at the annual meeting of the Pulp and Paper Association that for the year 1921 the federal revenues would have to be maintained, and that this would necessitate the taxing of the pulp and paper industry, has aroused much interest. This industry has enjoyed enormous profits during the last few years. It is also noted that in the sale of pulp and paper to the United States the Canadian mills, through the rate of exchange which has averaged 12 per cent during the last year, have had another very fruitful source of revenue.

The raising of the "embargo" on the return of Canadian securities held abroad, which some persons feared might be attended with serious results in the form of an incoming flood of these securities, has, up to the present, had absolutely no effect on the Canadian market. Victory bonds have maintained their prices, while there is no evidence that the fluctuations in industrial stocks have been influenced by this new factor. The explanation is very probably to be found in the advance of sterling exchange, which has pretty well wiped out the old advantage resulting from the return of these securities to Canada.

Canadian Bank in Cuba

As the Royal Bank of Canada has branches in Cuba it will be of interest to know of its experience in the recent financial crisis there. In his annual statement Sir Herbert Holt, president of the institution, said: "I am pleased to tell you that we have made no loss and do not anticipate making any loss as a result of the present financial disturbances; in any case full provision has been made for unforeseen contingencies. We are conducting business as usual, not taking advantage of the moratorium, being satisfied, after an experience of over 20 years, that there is no safer banking field than Cuba."

While ocean freights are much depressed, and militate much against the earnings of shipping companies, the Canadian Government's Mercantile Marine is doing very well under the circumstances. Evidence of this is to be seen in the fact that not one of its over 40 vessels is tied up. Low cost of operation is one of the explanations of success.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Sterling	\$2.82 1/2	\$2.79 3/4	\$2.86 5/8
France (Paris)	68 1/2	68 3/4	69 1/2
France (London)	67 1/2	67 3/4	68 1/2
France (Swiss)	158 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2
Italy	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Drachma (Greece)	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Guinea	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
German marks	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Pesetas	137 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Swedish kroner	217 1/2	218 1/2	219 1/2
Norwegian kroner	190 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/2
Danish kroner	180 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2
Argentine pesos	248 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2
Canadian dollar	89	89 1/2	90 1/2

IRON PRICES UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, New York—The average price of eight principal iron and steel products, as quoted by the Iron Age, remained unchanged during last week at \$64.58, compared with \$65.24 December 21 and \$70.85 January 20, 1920. Pig iron prices were lower for some grades, although Bessemer iron was not affected. Future coke dropped to \$7.50 from \$8 per ton. Old material prices were firm with a tendency to advance in some grades. Heavy steel scrap advanced to \$16 a ton, compared with the previous week's price of \$15 and No. 1 cast, Philadelphia, advanced from \$22.50 to \$24.50.

BRITISH RAILWAYS SHOW POOR TRADE

Financial Report for November Under Government Control Reflects Slump in Business

LONDON, England—The prevailing slump in trade is reflected in the poor financial showing made by British railways during November under government control. The net government liability for November was £4,924,160. As in October the miners' strike adversely affected the receipts, which totaled £20,179,201, made up of the following amounts: Passenger train receipts £7,759,211; goods train receipts £12,204,124; mileage, demurrage and wagon hire £229; miscellaneous £215,576.

The expenditure during November totaled £21,177,007, or £997,806 more than the receipts. As there was also adverse balance on "other businesses" amounting to £68,354, the total deficit for the month was £1,066,160. The balance carried to the government account for the month, £2,858,000, guarantees the net government liability for the month to the sum previously mentioned, £4,924,160.

On the eight months ended November 30 the gross receipts totaled £170,687,588, and expenditure £161,385,221. After deducting the adverse balance on "other businesses," amounting to £68,984, the total credit balance was £5,612,353. Making the net amount from the government guarantee of £34,114,000 leaves the net government liability for the eight months at £25,501,617.

CRUDE OIL PRICES START DEFLATION

NEW YORK, New York—Oil prices are beginning to follow the lead of many other commodities that have been going through the process of deflation. From a half dozen or more oil fields through the West come announcements of reductions in prices for crude oil, while from Chicago come word of a drop of 2 cents a gallon for gasoline. That the oil companies still have some distance to go before they approximate pre-war levels is indicated by the following comparative table of crude prices:

	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1921
East High 1	1	1	1
West High 1	1	1	1
Penn.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Cal.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Tex.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Okla.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
La.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Ind.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Ill.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Mich.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Wis.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Pa.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
N.Y.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Conn.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Mass.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
R.I.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Del.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Md.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Pa.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
N.Y.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Conn.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Mass.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
R.I.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Del.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00
Md.	\$5.50	\$5.10	\$4.00

NARROW MOVING IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Comparatively narrow changes marked yesterday's session in the stock market, when the total shares involved for the day amounted to 504,600. The close was irregular but there was a firm tone. Call money ruled at 7 per cent. Some quotations at the close were: Steel 82 1/2, off 1/4; Asphalt 69, up 3/4; Reading 84 1/2, up 1/4; Studebaker 57, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 155, up 1.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and note liabilities combined, for the 12 reserve banks and the system, as of January 21, compare:

	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1921
Boston	1921	1921	1920
New York	38.1	40.6	39.5
Philadelphia	61.3	57.2	60.1
Cleveland	66.9	64.2	61.1
Richmond	47.1	44.5	45.5
Atlanta	41.2	41.2	45.8
Chicago	47.0	45.1	45.1
St. Louis	47.5	49.2	44.8
Minneapolis	35.5	35.8	48.9
Kansas City	40.8	41.8	46.8
Dallas	39.8	40.6	47.6
San Francisco	55.2	52.4	44.4
Total	48.5	48.1	44.7

AMERICAN TELEPHONE EARNINGS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Final figures covering 1920 operations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company will show earnings of between \$11 and \$12 per share on the capital stock. This balance of profits, representing as it does a margin of close to 50 per cent over the \$8 dividend, is not large, but should be read in conjunction with the fact that American Telephone surplus profits make up in dependability what they may lack in relative bulk.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Today	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
10 highest grade rails	79.17	79.17	79.17
10 second grade rails	75.45	75.45	75.45
10 public utility bonds	71.89	71.89	71.89
10 industrial bonds	87.24	87.24	87.24
Combined average	78.44	78.44	78.44

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady on Wednesday, March 14.32, May 14.55, July 14.77, October 15, December 15.03. Spot quiet, middling 15.65.

RESTORING WORLD'S ECONOMIC BALANCE

A. C. Bedford of Standard Oil Reviews Some of the International Business Problems and Cites Possible Panacea

NEW YORK, New York—American business will work out successfully its inescapable part in restoring the economic stability of the world, declares A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He has complete faith in the likelihood that ere long the clouds now over the world of industry will have been completely dissipated.

Mr. Bedford cannot get very pessimistic over the American situation when he compares it with Europe's. He feels greatly reassured in the soundness of American business in that it has so far successfully withstood the strain of the tremendous shrinkage in values.

"With our element full of wheat, our warehouses crowded with cotton, and our shelves sagging with finished goods, are not our troubles due largely to a temporary failure of the usual channels of distribution?" he asks. "When goods do not move, credits become frozen, forcing many industries into a partial or complete shutdown, and that situation, by curtailing the production of new goods, eventually breaks up the congestion."

Supreme World Problem

The supreme world problem now, he finds, is how to obtain maximum efficiency in production and distribution. "If we could solve this problem," he adds, "the wheels of industry would hum as never before, the imminence of starvation would be lifted from the lives of millions of people, and civilization would move forward with stability and confidence. To secure this result is the chief ambition of statesmen. But to attain it will require nothing less than that statesmanship shall accept the advice and cooperation of the concentrated wisdom and effort of business."

Mr. Bedford points out that business men everywhere are becoming conscious of the need of developing effective means for determining and expressing the views which the widest business experience shows are in the common interest. He cites the Federation of British Industries and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as such means. As the result of his work with the International Chamber of Commerce, and keeping in touch with business everywhere, he makes these conclusions:

That real peace and the restoration of the world's economic balance are necessary before the people can resume their normal march of progress. He means that the whole of Europe shall be restored to its place as producer and customer, harmonious within its boundaries, reciprocal in its relations with the rest of the world. And he adds that "peace among nations can have no more powerful basis than commerce conducted in a spirit of co-operation and fair dealing."

Radical Economy Needed

That radical, sweeping reduction in government expenditure must precede return of economic stability. The disastrous results of the embarkation of governments upon the conduct of business, he says, the enormous waste resulting, have been evident. All governments must exercise most rigid economies, leave business to be conducted by business men.

That America has become the heart of the world's business, and it is incumbent on American business men, with the sanction of their government, to work out practical expedients under which the resources of America, moral and material, may be unleashed for the benefit of the world, not as a matter of charity, but to insure our own prosperity."

Discussing the great extent to which the economic world now looks to the United States, Mr. Bedford says that by the momentum of forces now in motion the government and business interests of this country will, within the next year, be irresistibly placed in a position of creditor to the world for \$20,000,000,000.

Consumption vs. Production

Mr. Bedford finds that the country's consuming capacity has increased, but not so much as its production. At this time the physical volume of its foreign balance is falling rapidly, and even at the high prices of 1920 this balance, in dollars, was for that year 52 per cent lower than in 1919. But the peak of the demand is past. Foreign orders have been greatly reduced, domestic demand curtailed, and much of the productive capacity of the country is either not being utilized or only on a part-time basis.

But Mr. Bedford finds an anchor to windward which the country has never had at the end of other prosperity periods. On past occasions the other nations were also overstocked with goods. Today the reduction in their demands has been brought about not by lack of need or desire, but by inability to finance purchases. Soon the natural increase in America's population would overcome its prodigious capacity. Then the natural laws of exchange could again determine the foreign trade balance. But today the increase in the excess of exports over imports seemed to be the most open route to resumption of prosperity. And such increase could only come by financial purchasing by foreign buyers. The solution revolved around a plan of cooperation between the business men with government approval, such as the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Trade in State of Suspense While More Stable Prices Are Anticipated to Restore Business

LONDON, England—Since the commencement of 1921 for the time being the iron and steel business has been in a state of suspense as the majority of the producing plants were closed down for the holidays. In one or two departments which have been hard hit by the slump in prices, it is likely that the "rest" will be prolonged, and there is some speculation as to the effect such a stoppage is likely to have upon the market. Little confidence, however, is felt in the efficacy of a cessation of operations in restoring stable conditions, as it is realized the trade is undergoing a process of readjustment that may be delayed, but cannot be avoided.

Nevertheless a period of steadier prices would be welcomed since little in the shape of a buying movement can be expected while prices are liable at any moment to sharp reductions. The competition of continental manufacturers is the chief cause of the uneasiness, and an illustration of its effects was given by a merchant who during last year sold steel joints at the extreme limits of £33 10s. per ton and £12 10s. per ton. Recent productions in raw and semi-finished material should assist British makers to revise their quotations, and it is perhaps not without significance that some fair-sized inquiries for billets have appeared in the market. The fall in American prices for iron and steel has brought imports from that country again within sight, but at present the important American exporters are not pressing sales in this market.

DIVIDENDS

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable February 21 to stock of record February 1.

The Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on Class A common stock, payable February 1 to holders of record January 21.

The directors of the Alaska Packers Association have declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share and insurance-fund interest income dividend of \$2 a share, both payable February 10 to stock of record January 31.

The Pacific Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3, payable February 1 to stock of record January 24.

The Manati Sugar Company has declared the regular quarterly 2 1/2 per cent common dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record February 15.

The Massachusetts Cotton Mills have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$4, payable February 10, to holders of record January 25.

PRICES DECLINE IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ontario—Further substantial declines in wholesale prices in Canada are indicated in the December statement of the Department of Labor. The index number fell to 290.5, compared with 293.2 in November; 382.7 in December, 1919; 288.8 in December, 1918; 251.7 in December, 1917; 137.6 in December, 1914, and 137.1 in December, 1913. By groups, all classes of commodities showed declines except dairy products and house furnishings. The former increased from 322.1 in November to 340.0 in December, while the latter was stationary.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

With the Pilgrim Fathers

(December 5, 1620)

The second day since leaving the good ship Mayflower, the little band of Pilgrims had not yet found what they were so eagerly searching for, a place to build their homes. There was no lack of wood and water, but the all-important thing was well, soil light, fertile and easily cultivated; for you see the first settlers of this great country possessed neither horses nor plows and very few tools of any kind. Yesterday they had rowed their boat to the bottom of Cape Cod Bay in weather that froze the spray on their clothes, turning them into armor, had seen a few Indians and finally had landed among the shoals. Today half the party had tramped the shore, while the other half had kept to the boat, and although they had covered many a league, poking into every likely creek and cove, skirting back to climb hillocks and even tall trees, the goal seemed to be just as far away as ever. Were they disappointed and unhappy? Not a bit of it. They knew that they had left their far-off homeland for freedom in which to worship God and that they would now be guided and protected in the wilderness. And so when night came they stopped where they were, built themselves a flimsy fort of driftwood and lay down in their cloaks to sleep.

They were awake again about 5 o'clock, and after refreshing themselves with prayer, as was their wont, prepared to continue the search. Some had already carried their muskets—well wrapped up in their coats to protect them from the damp—down to the boat, where a "great and strange cry" was heard and one man came running in shouting "Indians! Indians!" at the top of his voice. Although the Pilgrims wanted to live in peace with the Indians and all men, the Indians at this time did not know this, but thought these strangers had come to take their lands and make war on them. And now you will see how wonderfully the innocent were protected.

With the shout "Indians" came a shower of arrows that stuck into the logs of the barricade, the sand at their feet, and even into what clothes they had hung around, but not one person was so much as scratched. Now there were only 13 men all told, and of these only four were armed. So two stood at the entrance of their little fort, two rushed out at the Indians as brave as lions, and the rest ran for the boat to recover their arms. The Indians screamed louder than ever at this and made after them, but the moment muskets and swords were recovered and the Pilgrims showed a brave front the Indians decided to keep at a safe distance. One fellow, however, who seemed to be their chief, stood behind a tree and fired three arrows from his bow. The Pilgrims saw them coming and managed to evade them. Thereupon three muskets were fired at him without effect, until one man, who was an excellent shot, hit the tree and made the bark and splinters fly about his head. This was too much for the brave chief, and with a wild shriek he turned and fled and all his companions after him. Some of the Pilgrims chased after them a piece "that they might conceive that they were not afraid of them, or any way discouraged." And so ended what they called the "First Encounter."

After rendering thanks to God for their deliverance and collecting 15 arrows, which afterward were shipped to England by Master Jones, they left their barricade and coasted along, looking for a harbor. After a few hours the wind grew strong, it began to snow and rain and the waves became so high their rudder broke. Now two men steered with their oars. Then the storm increased and at last it broke their mast in three pieces and the sail fell overboard. Night coming on added to their difficulties. What the pilot thought was a harbor proved to be a surf-beaten coast, and although some would have run the boat ashore in spite of the danger, one lusty seaman, who was steering, encouraged them with brave words to about boat and strive for a better haven. This they managed to do, and in the darkness and storm made headway against the huge waves until they at last found themselves in the shelter of a small island and in comparative safety. Some immediately went ashore and started a fire, but others preferred to stick to the boat, in case there were Indians in the neighborhood. Mr. Clark, the master's mate, was the first to go ashore here and so the place afterward came to be known as Clark's Island. And so Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. William Bradford and the others rested, that night, "the next day rendering thanks to God for his great deliverance of them, and his continued merciful good providence towards them; and finding this to be an island, it being the last day of the week, they resolved to keep the sabbath there."

Three Beautiful Things

Have you heard the red grouse calling at the break of day?

"Mongst the heather heard it calling, Or by wooded way; Have you heard its echo falling?"

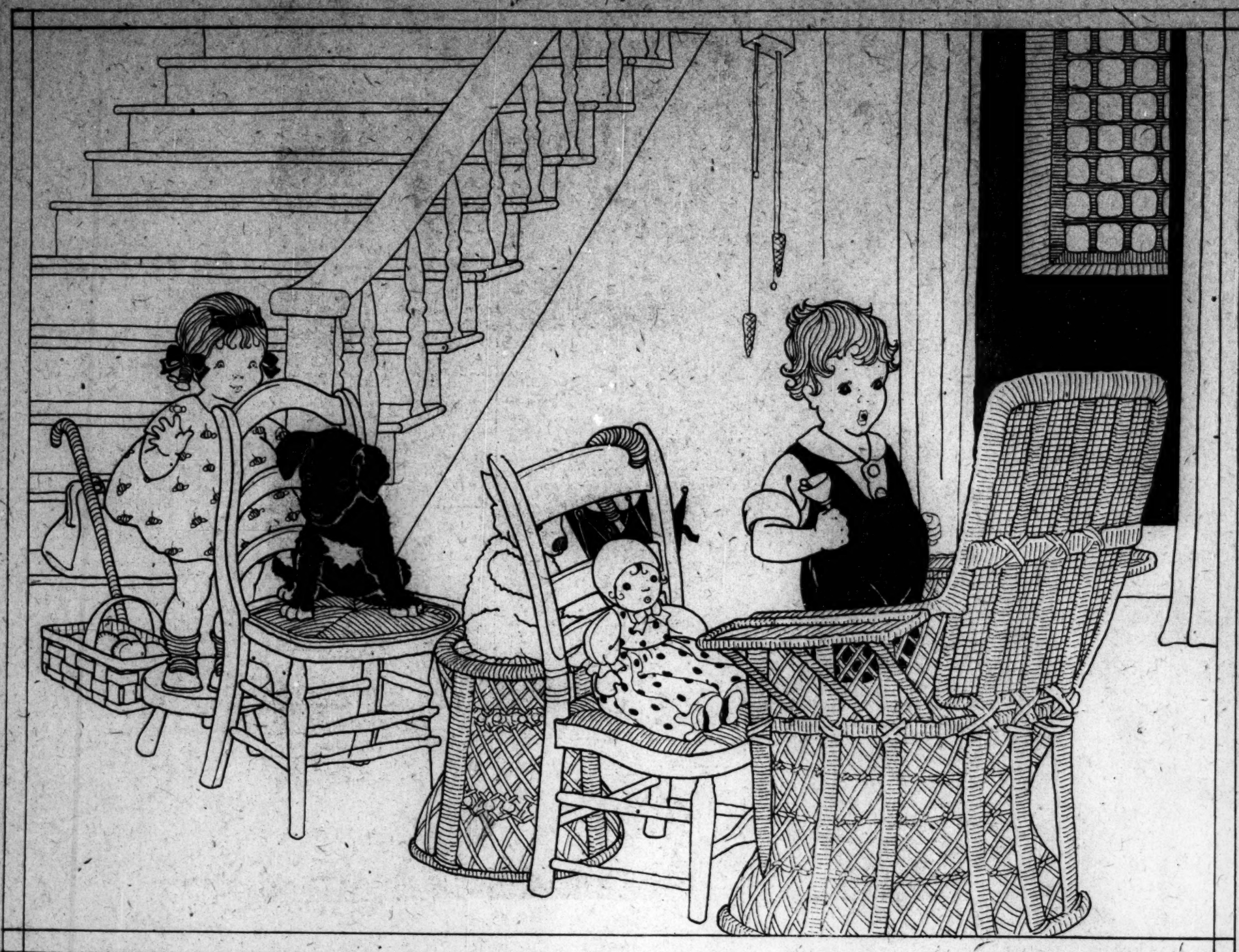
"Beck, beck, beck-a-way."

Have you seen the jasmine's glowing multitude of stars? Through the winter bravely glowing—On its olive bays; Heeding not the wild winds blowing Little faithful stars.

Have you seen the darling little Burrek moth of red?

With its twelve dear spots all showing Near its dainty head;

Two wings like a red flame; glowing O'er its trefill bed.



"It's fun to be an engineer, and make a train of chairs"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Fine Morning to Ski

Ned woke up one morning in December and his room was all filled with bright light. He sat up in bed and looked out of the window—everything was white with several feet of snow which had fallen during the night without a sound and with hardly any wind.

"Oh, Rob," he called out in glee to his brother in the next room. "Wake up! There's snow a yard deep—all over everything. Now we can ski. Y'know where the skis are, on the rafters in the barn. Come'n, hurry up," and with that he himself leaped to the floor and began to dress much faster than he had done for many a day. But skiing on the long hill was a thing to dress for, and at high speed, too. And he had not gone far in his dressing before he heard a thump in the other room and he knew that Rob was following his lead.

Breakfast that morning, which was of a Saturday, when there was no school, went more rapidly than usual, and with the last gulp of porridge both boys sprang out of the room, seized their overcoats, heavy coats, caps and mittens in the hallway, and, after getting them all on in quick time, hurried out to the barn. There on the rafters were the long, slim skis which meant a day of fun, and in the best kind of snow, for it was not sticky, but well frozen. Within a few moments the boys had fastened the straps of the skis around their shoes, had adjusted themselves nicely, and taking their staves to help push themselves along, they set out for the hill on the outskirts of the town.

"Look at it," cried Ned, when they finally pulled up a long grade and came to the summit of the hill. "Just look at it! All ready for a good time. Who'll go first and make the first track?" This was a weighty matter, for the making of the first track was sometimes rather slow work and sometimes involved a tumble or so before the bottom of the hill was reached.

"I'll do it," volunteered Rob. "If you'll pile up some snow in the hollow so's we can slide over the embankment and the railroad track easily."

"It's a go," agreed Ned, and he sat down in the snow to watch his brother start off. But this time, the snow was in such splendid shape that Rob had much the easier job of the two agreed upon, and like an arrow he shot down the quick fall of the first part of the hill, and then, with all his gathered speed, sped on down the long, steady slope to the hollow or ditch. It was there that he came to a stop, for his skis plunged straight into a snow-drift in the bottom of the hollow and he fell sprawling. But in an instant he leaped up, and waved, and shouted to his brother, "Hurry up, Rob, it's great."

It did not take long for the boy at the top of the hill to slide the long skis into the two smooth tracks Ned had made, and then slip down the hill. His pace was even greater than his brother's because the ready-made

paths made less obstruction to the advance of the skis. Like a rocket he went, his long, woolen scarf floating out behind him. He, too, struck full into the snowdrift and plunged headlong into the white pile. Then he leaped up and began to fulfill his part of the bargain—fill in the hollow so that the two boys would be able to leap across from the edge of the ditch, over the railroad track, and down the bank on the other side, thus giving a touch of adventure to the ending of each trip down the hill, for it required a great deal of skill to keep your feet when going down one bank so quickly, up another, and over the steel rails to the other side. Ned did not let his brother do the work alone, because, he said, the path-making he had done was too easy and he must make up for it with other work. So it was no time at all before the hollow was filled in, and a path of snow laid across the railroad track also.

Then began the real fun, and there were almost endless long walks up the hill to the top and gloriously swift shooting down the hill all-morning. And the boys agreed that never had the snow been so fine for skiing, for every single particle of it seemed so smooth and crisp that the skis just laughed as they slipped over the gleaming whiteness.

Just think of a place that is five miles away from where you live! And then think of a mountain that might stretch as far up into the air as that place is away from you. Such a mountain would be as high as Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world. You know where it is? The highest peak in that great mountain wall which shuts off India from all the rest of Asia.

Now no man has ever climbed Mt. Everest. No white man, indeed, has ever been allowed to come near it, for Mt. Everest lies partly in a country called Nepal and partly in a country called Tibet, and the people of these countries, until a little while ago, did not want white people to come into their lands. A few weeks ago, however, the Tibetan people thought again about the matter, and now they are willing that an expedition should come into Tibet for the purpose of climbing Mt. Everest. So an expedition is to set out shortly.

By the way, there is a good story told about an effort that was made, some 15 years ago, to get leave from the Indian Government to climb Mt. Everest. A number of expert mountain climbers had agreed to try, amongst them Mr. A. L. Mumm, one-time secretary of the Alpine Club, and so they wrote to Lord Morley, then Secretary of State for India, for permission. Mr. Morley, as he then was, had to refuse, but, before his answer arrived, a friend sent to Mr. Mumm a message expressing the hope that

Mumm (John Morley) would—Everest

Can you tell what he meant?

The Engineer

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It's fun to be an engineer. And make a train of chairs: Let's play you are conductor. There's the station by the stairs.

Now you must take the tickets. And you'll hear me ring the bell. And I will toot the whistle. For I do it very well;

And you can watch ahead of us To see the way is clear. My goodness—you forgot—To hang a lantern on the rear.

The Tale of the Little Brown Rat

The little brown rat ran softly along the bank of the river. His home was just under a graceful willow tree whose branches hung down and played with the sedge grass, and dipped in the silvery water below.

At 5 o'clock the sun had peeped in to say "Good morning," and had left a beautiful bar of gold across the water, which made the brown heads of the bullrushes gleam.

The little brown rat thought early morning the very best part of the day. He had a lovely bath and splashed so much that a water lily asked him to play elsewhere, as she was anxious for the sun to reach her buds in order that they might open and see the river world.

So the little brown rat swam ashore. As the sun rose higher he smelled 100 different scents. The catmint after the faint, sweet smell of the cuckoo flowers; but best of all he liked the meadow-sweet. It looked so creamy, and it was such fun to have a shower of scented petals fall over him. There were many other things that he loved. The pink rosebay, and the tall willow-herb. Then, too, there was the bloom of the crab apple. Often he had sailed a tiny blossom for a boat. Yes! He was almost sure he liked the crab-apple blossom next to the meadow-sweet.

He ran a few yards, and pulling aside the rushes said "Good morning" to a sober moor hen—who was sitting in her nest. As he seemed too busy to take much notice of him he decided to visit the water-rail, whom he had recently helped by gnawing all the weeds and long grasses she had required for her home. He had offered to help her with the making, but this she had preferred doing herself. So he ran under the old bridge that spanned the river and then quietly slipped into the shimmering water and swam until he came to the big osier bed. How fresh and green the young osiers looked!

He was about to resume his journey when a curious little object caught his eye. He hid under a broad leaf and sat patiently waiting to find out what

it might be. Presently the queer little thing moved, and the little brown rat gave such a loud squeal of surprise that several minnows and sticklebacks came to the surface of the river, and a kingfisher flashed by curiously.

This is what he saw: A little bird clothed in a coat of close-striped down, with a pink bill, and a red patch on his head. The little rat was such a courteous little fellow that he gave a tiny squeak so as not to take it unawares, then he went quietly up and inquired its name. "My name? Why, 'Dabchick,'" answered the youngster. "Have you seen my mother?" he inquired. "Why, no, I haven't," said the little brown rat. "Oh, well, never mind, let's go home anyway. She's sure to be there; I don't know a bit where my home is, do you?" he inquired. Once more the little brown rat had to say "No," but he offered to try and find it. "It's rather a squishy pad of reeds on a low bough," the dabchick informed him.

It seemed a very long time before he returned, saying he had found it, and offered to pilot the dabchick back. They were met by mother dabchick, who thanked the little brown rat for his kindness. "Please don't mention it," said the little brown rat.

Mrs. Dabchick then asked him if he would like a ride up the river, and to this he agreed delightedly. The four young members of the family scrambled on their mother's back, and in the center, the very cosiest place imaginable.

He had so often wanted a ride, and now he was going to have one. Not a swinging ride like the willow sometimes gave him, up and down, up and down, but a real river excursion.

Mrs. Dabchick swam away, pointing out all the landmarks on the bank as she passed, for she had once lived some distance further up the river. She told him all about the waterfall, and the tree which had fallen into the water, and the creek where she had come from.

The shadows were falling as they returned, so the little brown rat hurried home.

A water wagtail called out the time to him before retiring to her nest, while the sun threw him a beautiful red light to see by. The willow stretched out a twig to help him land, and a big blue and black dragon fly whispered "Good night."

A Misty Morning

It is a misty morning and fine rain is falling. The sun has gone behind the mists and everything is very gray and soft and indistinct. The long Drive is a wet, gray line. The Lombardy poplars are wet and gray. The umbrellas in the distance are wet and gray. The great statue at the top of the beautiful wet park is wet and gray.

It is all like a lovely, gentle story of a misty country.

There is a man standing in the Drive with his camera. His umbrella is over his shoulder. He is taking a picture of the poplars.

Spool Furniture for Dolls

Spool furniture is easy to make. First, get all the empty spools that thread has been wound on. Every size and shape is all right because it will help make all kinds of chairs and tables. A spool that used to have darning cotton on it helps make a nice fern stand for dolls. Next hunt up as much light-weight cardboard as you can find. All colors are pretty, but the lighter weight it is the easier it is to cut with scissors. To measure with and get neat looking shapes for the furniture, it is best to have a ruler and some saucers to draw around to get round shapes for table tops.

Here is how to make three different kinds of tables: A dining table is quickly made by cutting a piece of cardboard six inches by eight inches and gluing four wooden spools all the same size under the four corners of the pasteboard. If small spools are used, two need to be glued together for each corner to make the table high enough. A round dining table is made by cutting a big circle of cardboard and using one larger spool or three small ones glued on underneath the cardboard in the center. An ornamental pedestal for the doll's parlor is made by cutting a small circle two or three inches in diameter and gluing it on a leg three spools high.

A set of shelves for dishes, a kitchen cupboard or a bookcase is easy to make this way. Cut four strips of cardboard of heavy weight that each measure seven by two inches. Under the first strip glue a spool under each end. On top of the same strip glue a spool at each end, then place a shelf on it and glue more spools and shelves until the four shelves are all glued in place.

A bench is made by cutting a strip of cardboard two by five inches and gluing a large spool under each end. A darning cotton spool is a good cushion to use. If a long padded cushion is made and put on top of the bench it will be very comfortable for the dolls to sit on.

An imitation phonograph is made by using a small box measuring about five inches tall and three inches wide. Remove the cover and tear or cut off the edges of it. Next place the cover in front of the box and fasten it on with two cloth hinges glued on near the top and bottom of the left side. When the door thus made is glued on strong and tight, put four small spools under the box and the phonograph or music cabinet will be made. If you like, draw a handle and a pretty design to imitate carving on the door. Another way to imitate a phonograph is to paste a picture of a phonograph cut from a magazine advertisement on the door of the box.

For the bedroom a bed can be made by cutting a piece of cardboard five by fifteen inches and bending upward four inches for the head and three inches for the footboard. Glue four spools underneath at the corners in just the same way as you did for the dining table.

Dot Visits the Garden at Night

It really was Dot's bedtime, but she was being allowed to stay up just a little bit late. She sat with Dad in the hammock on the back porch. It was a bright starlit night.

"I wonder," said Dot, "if the little garden folks are all asleep."

Before Dad could answer, something came "plop" against Dot's face. She jumped. Then she laughed as Dad brushed the beetle away. "Well, that June beetle was not in bed anyhow, was he, Dad? And there is Mr. Katydid singing from the apple tree. Now I hear other insects. I do wonder what they are really doing out there in the garden."

"Suppose," said Dad, "that I take my little electric torch and we go for a walk into the garden before you go to bed."

Dot clapped her hands with delight. She could hardly wait until Dot's came back with the light. She danced beside him as they started down the porch steps.

"Quiet, little girl," he said, "we cannot see the garden people as in the daytime. We must not disturb them too much."

They reached the walk and stopped a moment to look up at the stars. As they did so something fluttered about their heads. "Oh, there's a bat, Dad. They are real night folks, aren't they?"

"And there's another of the night folks," said Dad, as a big bird, dimly seen against the house window, flew by to an apple tree. Let's keep perfectly still. In a moment from a little distance came the call, "Whip-poor-Will! Whip-poor-Will!" Dot counted 37 times before he stopped. "How nice of him to come around," said Dot, "I forgot the birds. I remember now, I heard a little owl the other night. Do other birds fly around at night?"

For answer, Dad turned his light on the rambler which grew up the side of the house. He moved the ray here and there; finally he kept it on one spot. Dot saw some little brownish lumps on the vine. They stirred in the light. Suddenly one or two heads showed, and Dot heard a faint, slight, "cheep."

Dot laughed. "The sparrows are all in bed, aren't they? But then they are very, very busy in the daytime. And they get up so very early in the morning."

Then Dad threw his light up in the apple tree and showed a vireo's nest. The little mother bird's head was raised instantly. One tiny head with a wide-open bill stuck out from under one wing. "Most of the birds," said Dad, "are asleep. There are only a few that fly at night, except when they travel south in the fall. We will find, however, that lots of garden folks are awake."

They walked down the path, the torch making a moving spot of light before them. Grasshoppers and other insects jumped out of the way. When Dad put the light down on the walk for a moment lots of little moths and tiny insects flew around it. Suddenly something large hopped out from under a rose bush over to the light, and stood blinking in its rays. Then he hopped rapidly away. "Hello, Mr. Toad," laughed Dot, "I really didn't expect you out. You always act so sleepy when I see you."

"That's just it," said Dad, "he likes to hide in the daytime, but he comes out at twilight, and at night if it is not too dark. He hasn't real, night eyes. The stars give him just enough light to see by."

They now turned into the garden rows. Fireflies were fitting everywhere. "I'm going to call them," said Dot, "the little lamps in the garden folks' homes."

Dad flashed the light here and there; once it showed a slug eating at a lettuce leaf; again it showed a large, green caterpillar. Once there was a glimpse of a big, gray spider, running hurriedly along, as if very, very busy. They saw other spiders, all very wide awake. "Do all the spiders stay awake at night?" asked Dot.

"Yes," said Dad, "they seem to be far more lively at night than in the daytime. I think they all have real night eyes. Some of them have certain eyes for day use, and others for night."

They went on again. They saw a butterfly, its wings light together, resting on the sassafras bush. They saw odd flies and beetles that seemed motionless until the light roused them. It was clear that all the insects were awake.

Finally they came to the flower beds. Many of the flowers, themselves, seemed to be asleep, the blossoms were partly or wholly closed. Dad saw several of the little garden folks that stay around the flowers, also resting. Finally he flashed the light in Dot's favorite red hollyhock. The blossom was only partly open. Dad pulled the petals a little further apart with his fingers. There, in the heart of the blossom, were a big, burly bumblebee and a little honey bee.

"The bumble bee often spends the night out in a blossom. If the honey bee works too late, or an afternoon shower drives him to shelter, he may stay out too," said Dad. "And now, it is time for us to leave the garden."

Children of Japan

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
A little baby of Japan
Is carried by a curious plan.

Not in a baby-cart at all. But wrapped snugly in a swawl. To some one's back, he's firmly tied. And there, he has a pleasant ride! He coos and sleeps, or watches, too, What all the bigger children do.

THE HOME FORUM

Early Spring in the Garden

Near the great Elm, is the dove-colored, beautiful white, faintly pinkish, varied by two or three purple-necked greys, here live joyous flies. On the steep, heather-hatched roof they press and coo... or rise with sudden dash into the air, and wheel in circling flight over the lawn and flower-beds. On sunny days when they pass and re-pass the house, swift gleams flash along the rooms within; brown oak panelings reflecting back the sunshine from their silver plumes.

The day has been cold, with scattered flakes of snow falling; and now in the grey still evening, the air is suffused with a certain splendid sobriety of coloring. It may be so described... the Yew look dark and sombre, dark pyramids and lines; the older Yew of large and natural growth, are powdered over with dim gold-dust. Such profuse bloom on the Yew seems to soften their blackness. Beyond the Yew hedges' dusky outline, glows a richer green of Laurel, Cedar, and Fir, with the russet leaves of the Beech, half seen between the budding fullness of Thorn and Laburnum. Beyond all stand the Elms; they form a background of infinite delicacy, purpling under that nameless change more felt than seen, which the turn of the year has brought. Nearer home, in this pale evening light, the hoary old garden walls, with here and there a ruddier tint of redder brick, or faintest blush upon them of *Pyrus japonica*, join their mellow tones to the intense but quiet color of the hour. A mass of common sweet-scented white Clematis, whose summer glory has long since melted into a softly shaded cloud of thin white stalks, hides one pillar of the central iron gate, and half-envelopes a sculptured vase above; where leaves of grassy wild things break the straight line of money lichen coping. Timid thrushes with spotted breast, and little hedge-sparrows in sober brown appear upon the lawn, since labor for the day is done and the garden is deserted. A tomtit, quaintly liveried, has made the square-topped Yewen hedge his hunting ground (Yewen, was the pretty old word in Spenser's time: may we not revive it?). But now a bold grey blackbird, leaps up upon the stone ball that surmounts the ivied corner of the wall. His jet-black plumage and "the golden dagger of his bill," give just that touch of strength, wanted to complete the consonance of lovely color.—"Days and Hours in a Garden," by E. V. B.

The Blue Even Slowly Falls

The lamps now glitter down the street; faintly sound the falling feet; And the blue even slowly falls About the garden trees and walls.

Now in the falling of the gloom The red fire paints the empty room; And warmly on the roof it looks, And flickers on the backs of books. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

Ward Talks With the Prince of Wales

We sat & talked there sum time about matters & things, & bimeby I axed him how he liked bein Prince, as fur as he'd got.

"To speak plain, Mister Ward," he sed, "I don't much like it. I'm sick of all this bowin & scrapin & drawlin & hurrahs over a boy like me. I would rather go through the country quietly & enjoy myself in my own way, with the other boys, & not be made a Show of to be gaped at by everybody. When the peple cheer me I feel pleased, fur I know they mean it; but if these one-horse ofshuls ood know how I see threw all their moves & understan exactly what they air after, & know how I larst at 'em in private, theyd stop kassin my hands & fawnin over me as they now do. But you know, Mister Ward, I can't help bein a Prince, & I must do all I kin to fit myself for the pereshun I must sum time ockey."

The time hev'n above fur me to take my departer, I rose up & sed: "Albert Edard, I must go, but previs to doin so; I will observe that you snot me. Yure a good teller, Albert Edard, & tho I'm agin Princes as a general thing, I must say I like the cut of your Gib. When you git to be King, try & be as good a man as your mother has bin! Be just & be Jenerus, espeshully to showmen, who have allers bin aboused sins the dase of Noah, who was the fust man to go into the Monagery binniss, & ef the daily papers of his time air to be believed, Noah's colleckshun of livin wild beasts best anything ever seen sins, tho I make bold to dowl ef his snaks was ahead of him. Albert Edard, adoo!" I tuk his hand, which he shook warmly, & givin him a perpetual free pass to my show, I put on my hat and wait away. —Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward).

A Well in Mongolia

An account of a motor car journey from Peking, China, to Paris, France, in 1907 is given by Luigi Barzini, who with Prince Borghese and another, made the trip. Barzini writes in his book, "Pekin to Paris":

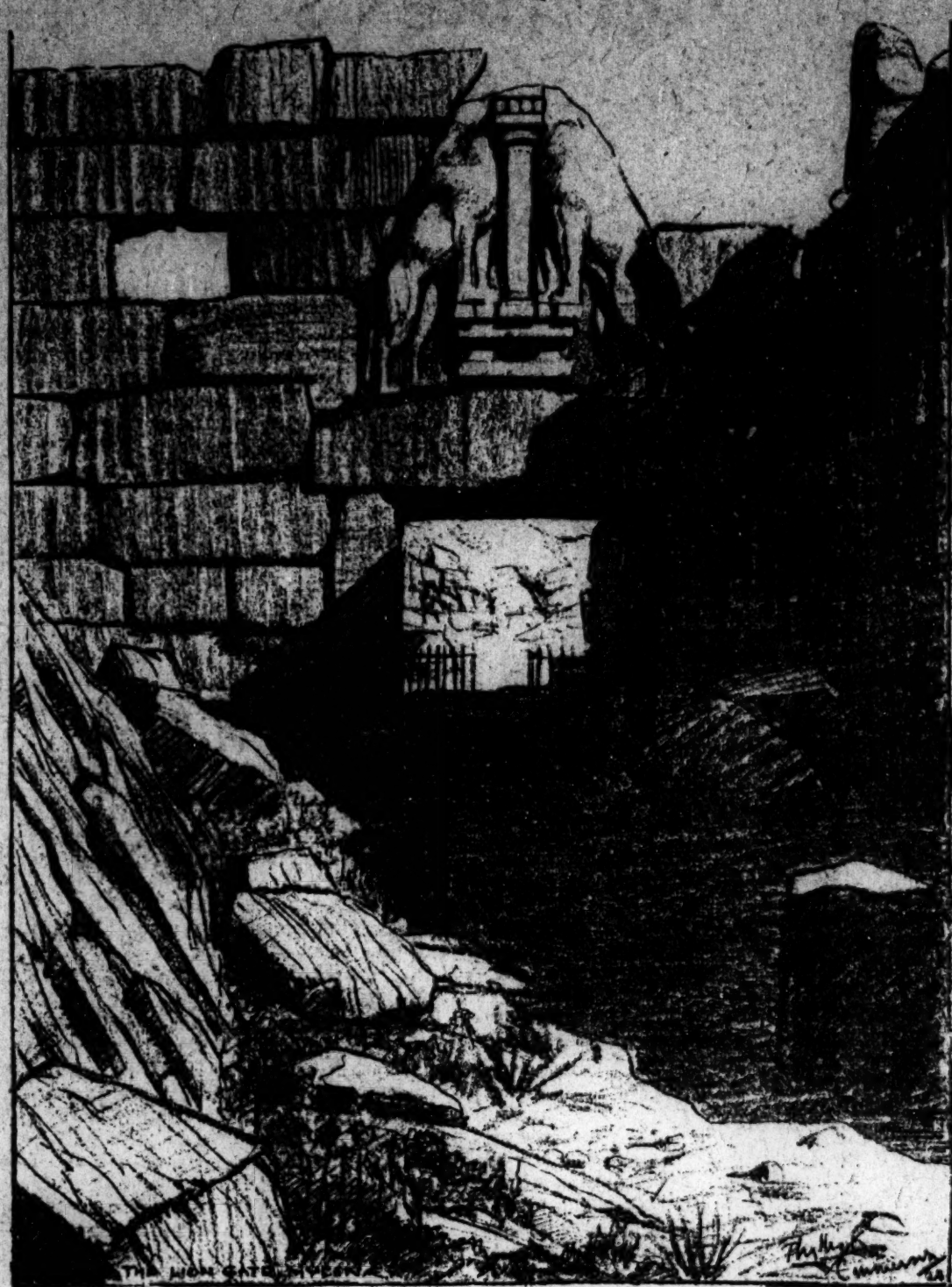
If you look at a good map of Mongolia, you will find names and dots along the lines of the caravan roads, and you will receive the impression that these mark villages and towns. They only mark wells. Every well has its name. It is only a small hole in the earth, in whose depths the water quivers and sparkles, and yet it has the importance of a city: it means life... It is the life of commerce, the life of cities, placed a thousand miles apart, which prosper through that commerce; the life of far-off populations, which that commerce and those cities feed. The riches of Kalgan, the riches of Kiakhta, have drawn their sustenance from the wells lost among the solitudes of the Mongolian plain.

The wells mark the halting-places of the caravans. They are at a distance of twenty to fifty miles from one another. In the winter you encamp round them by night; in the summer by day. You put the harness and loads of the camels apart in a line; at each end of this line you fix a lance in the earth, more through the following of a tradition than as a present threat; then the men encamp and the animals are left free to pasture, if there is any pasture around.

We too stopped at the wells to draw water for our machine, and to slake our thirst and refresh our hands and our face; and we would then spend a few minutes with the caravan-drivers, who gazed at us with a respect only equalled by their surprise. Those good people gave us no sign of hostility. They called to meet their big, fierce, long-coated watch-dogs and sometimes they helped us to draw the water with certain implements of theirs made with a skin and a stick. But they always avoided touching us. By midday we might have thought we were in the heart of the desert. Our car fled over almost entirely barren soil. The earth was of a reddish color and had undulations, sometimes gradual but at other times sudden, which obliged the Prince to keep his attention always fixed on the road, in order that the car should not come down with too much force on the inequalities of the ground; for the springs might have broken.

Half-way up a short but steep climb, the car suddenly stopped. The benzine in the engine tank was exhausted. This tank contained eighty-three liters of benzine, a sufficient quantity for about one hundred and thirty miles; and we had not yet reached the telegraph station of Pong-kiong, which we had thought to find at little more than one hundred and ten miles from our last stopping-place. Could it be that we had passed it? We had not always followed the lines very scrupulously; we had occasionally slackened our attention, and Pong-kiong might possibly be at some distance from the main line of the telegraph poles, connected with it by some branch wires.

We asked ourselves all these questions, feeling by no means cheerful, whilst Ettore put into operation an ingenious system of syphons to pass the benzine from the supply tanks into the engine. The heat of the air was



"The Lion Gate at Mykéné," a lithograph

The Akropolis at Mykéné

such that we saw the vapors of the benzine moving upward in wide transparent spiral lines, through which the outline of the objects beyond it looked tremulous.

We mounted again and were off. The ground was easier. For stretches of ten miles at a time it would offer an excellent track, which allowed us to go at the highest speed. A little thin, grey grass would show up here and there, and by the marks on it we could trace the quaint zigzag paths followed by the camels. For caravans do not always follow a single road. They simply walk in the same direction, but forming hundreds of parallel paths, which make one think of furrows left over the prairies by some ancient gigantic plough.

At a certain point we saw far away in the distance a dark dot, which might have been a hut. As we approached it, the dot became rectangular, it spread, it appeared what it was, namely, a mud-colored little wall. We were going at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, and it was not long before we could see a mud roof showing behind this little wall. A line of telegraph poles approached that wretched-looking little building, which was so much lower than themselves.

"Pong-kiong, Pong-kiong!" we called out, with the same ring in our voices that Columbus's sailors must have had in theirs when they called out their famous cry, "Land! land!" Obviously, we had miscalculated our distance by about twenty miles. Pong-kiong was not in our map, and we had only been able to guess at the most probable site of it.

"Pong-kiong! That thing down there!" asked Ettore, full of contempt for it. "I thought that Pong-kiong was a village!"

"Of course not, it's a well. A well and a telegraph station, that's all." But that "all" entirely satisfied us. Had we seen the most marvelous palace in the world rising before us at that moment, we should not have been happier.

The Morning Moon

'Twas when the op'ning dawn was still, I took my lonely road, up hill, Toward the eastern sky, in gloom; Or touch'd with palest primrose bloom; And there the moon, at morning break, Though yet unset, was gleaming weak, And fresh'ning air began to pass, All voiceless, over darksome grass.

Before the sun Had yet begun To dazzle down the morning moon.

By Maycrech hillock lay the cows, Below the ash-trees' nodding boughs, And water fell, from block to block Of mossy stone, down Burncleave rock. By poplar-trees that stood, as slim, 'S a feather, by the stream's green brim;

And down about the mill, that stood Half dark'nd off below the wood, The rambling brook, From nook to nook,

Flow'd on below the morning moon. —William Barnes.

familiar to those who have not seen them as to those who have. But here, as everywhere else, it is the merely artistic character which can be thus taken at a distance. To feel Mykéné, as to feel any other place, we must see it.—"Studies of Travel," Edward A. Freeman.

Mountain Folk of Kentucky

Many times Hale went over to Lonesome Cove and with every visit his interest grew steadily in the little girl and in the curious people over there. In the cabin on Lonesome Cove was a crane swinging in the big stone fireplace, and he saw the mother and June putting the spinning wheel and the loom to actual use. Sometimes he found a cabin of unhewn logs with a puncheon floor, clapboards for shingles and wooden pin and auger holes for nails; a batten wooden shutter, the logs filled with mud and stones and holes in the roof for the wind and the rain. Over a pair of buck antlers sometimes lay the long heavy home-made rifle of the backwoodsman—sometimes even with a flintlock and called by some pet feminine name. Once he saw the hominy block that the mountaineers had borrowed from the Indians, and once a handmill like the one from which the one woman was taken and the other left in biblical days. He struck counterfeits where the medium of exchange was still barter. Moreover, there were still log-rollings, house-warmings, corn-shuckings, and quilting parties, and sports were the same as in pioneer days—wrestling, racing, jumping, and lifting barrels. Often he saw a cradle of bee-gum, and old Judd had in his house a fox-horn made of hickory bark which even June could blow. And he got June to singing transcendental songs, after old Judd said one day that she knew the "miserablest song he'd ever heard"—meaning the most sorrowful. And, thereupon, with quaint simplicity, June put her heels on the rung of her chair, and with her elbows on her knees, and her chin on both bent thumbs, sang him the oldest version of "Barbara Allen" in a voice that startled Hale by its power and sweetness. She knew lots more "song-ballets," she said shyly, and the old man had her sing some songs.

Everywhere he found unlimited hospitality.—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by John Fox Jr.

Rivers

Two ways the rivers Leap down to different seas, and as they roll Grow deep and still, and their majestic presence Becomes a benefaction to the towns They visit, wandering silently among them. Like patriarchs old among their shining tents. —H. W. Longfellow.

Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. It is probably safe to say that no one who has had experience of human life has not at one time or another come to a point where things seem to have gone wrong. He may not, like Job, have reached such utter dejection that he felt constrained to curse the day in which he was born, but because of seeming failure, or lack of health, or something else, things seem not to be as he would wish them. Such experience is apt to suggest that in some way or other God must be responsible for this wrong state of things. Probably the most common belief is that God is punishing man for some sin. Often the question is then put, "What have I done that this should come to me?" This question reminds one of the prayer of the Pharisee and the publican as recounted in the parable in the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel according to Luke. "God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican. I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess." In contradistinction to this Jesus commended the self-deprecation of the publican, who, "standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner." Jesus did not say that the publican was a good example of true humility, but he did say, "Every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." In "Miscellaneous Writings," page 356, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The second stage of mental development is humility. This virtue triumphs over the flesh; it is the genius of Christian Science. One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem."

It is a self-evident verity that until one learns scientifically that he is governed by divine Principle, he is ignorant of that fact. Where there is complete ignorance of any fact there is simply a blank with regard to it, but when the fact of consciousness is perceived then it follows that something must govern that consciousness. When therefore there is ignorance of the true government of Principle, there is bound to be a belief in the government of some other power. This false sense of a governing power is what is accepted as God, call it energy, fate, or human ability, and whether this is consciously known or not makes no difference. The false sense resulting from such belief claims to be the real man but merely constitutes the "flesh" or false sense of self which the prayer of the Pharisee was exalting. The reward of justification, gained by the publican, followed the deprecation of this false sense of self. Real humility, however, "triumphs over the flesh" and so is entirely apart from any false sense of self, it is the recognition of man's unity with God. Instead of accepting a sense of self apart from God, it recognizes man as God's image and likeness. It sees the necessity, not for deprecating a false sense of self but for denying this false sense as the unreal counterfeit of man and holding to the true sense of self as divine reflection. The humility which follows the recognition of man's unity with God has been well described by Mrs. Eddy on page 356 of "Miscellaneous Writings" quoted before. We find beginning on the same page, "Humility is no husubody; it has no moments for trafficking in other people's business, no place for envy, no time for idle words, vain amusements, and all the *et cetera* of the ways and means of personal sense."

Now let us return to consider the question, "What have I done that this should come to me?" It is surely self-righteousness, for if one has looked well into that false sense of self one will more likely be in agreement with the publican than man is a miserable sinner. Self-righteousness and self-deprecation are states and stages of ignorance, ignorance of the truth that the counterfeit man is unreal. This counterfeit, this self which is being exalted or deprecating is not the true man and humility "has no moments for trafficking in other people's business," whether that other person is a false sense of one's self or of someone else. It is just as wrong to gossip with idle words about one's own false sense as it is to gossip about another. Humility turns right away from personal sense and dwells with the truth about the real man or Christ-idea.

It may be granted that Jesus was the best example of true humility, yet, in John's gospel, we read, "Say ye of him, whom the Father has sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the son of God?" The perception that man is the son of God is true humility and is demonstrable in the "works of God," the demonstration of the unity of God.

The importance of having a right sense of man is shown in another passage from the Bible. In Matthew we read, "Then said Jesus unto him, Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." This explains clearly how the mortal whose human sense seems to have gone wrong can be delivered from his difficulties. First of all it must be seen that, whether the difficulty is our own or whether we are trying to help another, we cannot cut a way out with a sword. If we try we shall perish with the sword, and how far will that take us out of our difficulty? But is trusting to material means any better than a sword? Undoubtedly not! It is just as true to say, he who trusts material medicines will perish with material medicines. In the same way, what-

ever be the difficulty, he who trusts to help from any human method will perish with that human method. There is only one way out of any difficulty, and that may be stated as follows: He that taketh God's word, the illness or good, shall undoubtedly lose his false sense of self with that word, but shall at the same time perceive, through the lens of humility, his true self as the son of God. Through such perception alone is the mortal delivered from all his difficulties.

La Paz

The traveller who approaches La Paz from Lake Titicaca—and this has been the usual route from the coast—rises slowly through the bare hills amidst which Titicaca stands till he emerges on an immense level, stretching south to a distant horizon, and bounded on the west by bare rolling mountains and on the east by the still loftier Eastern Cordillera. Here in the bleakest spot imaginable, about thirteen hundred feet above sea-level, the railway from Guayaquil, the port on Antofagasta, the Chilean port on the Pacific, four hundred miles away to the south, and this is the point to which a third railway is now converging, that which is being built to connect La Paz with Arica on the Pacific, one hundred miles to the west. From this point, called Viacha, the route turns eastward towards the Cordillera, the line climbing slowly in wide sweeps over the dusty and shrub-land plateau on whose thin grass sheep are browsing. There is not a house visible and the smooth slope seems to run right up against the mountain wall beyond. Where can La Paz be? asks the traveller. Presently, however, he perceives strings of llamas and donkeys and wayfarers on foot moving along the slope towards a point where they all suddenly vanish and are no more seen. Then a spot is reached where the railway itself seems to end between a few sheds. He gets out and walks a few yards to the east and then suddenly pulls up with a start on the edge of a yawning abyss. Right beneath him, fifteen hundred feet below, a gray, red-roofed city fills the bottom of a gorge and climbs up its sides on both sides of the torrent that foams through it. Every street and square, every yard and garden, is laid out under the eye as if on a map, and one almost seems to hear the rattle of vehicles over stony pavements coming faintly up through the thin air.—James Bryce, "South America."

Gay Is My Way

Over the hills and over the meadows Gay is my way till day be done; Blue as the heaven are all the shadows, And every light is gold in the sun. —Robert Bridges.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Last Fight of the Battleship?

THE prolonged controversy in *The Times*, in London, as to the value of the capital ship, is of such importance to the whole civilized world that it can hardly be too fully considered. At the very outset, however, it is necessary to clear the issue as to the meaning of the word capital ship. A capital ship has been defined by Captain Dewar as the "final argument in naval war." Therefore it is obviously desirable, as Sir Percy Scott has already done, to eliminate the term from the present controversy, for the simple reason that whatever may in the future, be it battleship, submarine, or plane-carrier, dominate the situation will become the capital ship. The old Viking ship dug up, not so very long ago, in Norway, was in its time a capital ship; so was the *Victory*, lying out at anchor in Plymouth Harbor today; just as the super-dreadnaught is at the moment. Therefore the term capital ship had better give place to battleship, since it is the battleship which is the point of the discussion.

Now regarding the battleship as the final argument in modern naval warfare, as being intended, as Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon explains, "to impose its will" at sea, it is all the same admitted that it cannot work alone, and that it has to be accompanied by a screen of destroyers and other craft whose business it is to protect it from submarines. Commander J. G. Struthers, who spent many months in the air during the late war, in this very business of protecting ships against submarines, explains the enormous difficulty of finding a submarine at any time, owing to its wonderful invisibility. Indeed, he goes so far as to declare that when the submarines were discovered it was their own fault, owing either to carelessness or want of patience, and from all of this he seems to draw the conclusion that the capital ship of the future will be a submersible ship of some description, possibly, as Sir Percy Scott hints, a diving battleship.

Speculations, however, as to the nature of the new capital ship are only one phase of a colossal question: another phase, and an equally important one, is cost. If the battleship of the future is to cost \$9,000,000, and this cost is to be increased by a small squadron of destroyers, submarines, and plane-carriers, it is obvious that the first requisite of a fighting nation will be its riches, since it is obvious that there can never be more than one or two powers at any time capable of bearing so enormous an expense. Indeed, when there is added, to fleets of such a nature, the necessity for building roofed-in harbors and other defenses, there can be little or no question that the life will be crushed out of most countries by non-productive services, against the perpetuation of which the people will ultimately rise in revolt.

But beyond all this there are a number of other questions which have been brought to the fore by the controversy in *The Times*, and one of these is the great difference between an offensive and a defensive campaign. The great war proved quite definitely that, whatever else had happened, the battleship's power to impose its will had been seriously curtailed. It was made quite manifest that it could not sail up to enemies' harbors and dig out their fleets, any more than could the old three-deckers of Rodney or Nelson; it could not, indeed, do what Nelson's and Rodney's ships could, and that is indefinitely blockade an enemy's ports, month after month, compelling his fleet either to remain at anchor under the shore defenses, or come out and be crushed at sea. The blockade of Germany was carried out in a quite different way, a way made possible by the geographical position of the nations involved. Had Great Britain been compelled to go into the South Atlantic or the Mediterranean, and blockade Cadiz or Toulon, as Nelson was, or to cross the North Atlantic to Louisbourg, as Boscawen did, it is admitted that the thing could not have been done, and that therefore, though in an absolute battle of fleets the super-dreadnaught may be able to impose its will, it cannot impose its will with the same completeness with which the old three-decker did when it was the capital ship of a hundred years ago.

What keeps steadily emerging from the controversy, in spite of all the asseverations of the supporters of the battleship, is the growing power of the aeroplane. Here Sir William Brancker, of the Royal Air Force, and Admiral Hall unite their forces. Sir William Brancker admits that the bombing from aeroplanes leaves much to be desired, but this, he insists, is entirely made up for by the enormous possibilities of torpedo attacks from the air, especially as these attacks can be delivered against ships lying in harbors and anchorages, where it would be impossible for destroyers to penetrate. Only, it seems probable, by such attacks from the air, will it be possible to dig out an enemy's fleet in future wars. Admiral Hall, indeed, draws a terrific picture of the position of a battle fleet putting to sea to attack an enemy's base. Admiral Bacon has pointed out that the very first effort of the covering flotilla would be to sink the enemy's aeroplane carriers, and he implies that the aeroplane carrier would not have much chance against a concentrated all-round attack. But, reply the advocates of the aeroplane, Admiral Bacon forgets that the aeroplane carrier steams at a speed which enables it to keep completely out of danger; that it can launch its aeroplanes a hundred miles from where an action is being, or is to be, fought or where a convoy is steaming, and that as it is practically impossible to hit an aeroplane from a ship's deck, an aeroplane carrier, launching ten planes, is practically in a position to fight ten battleships. The defenders of the battleship, intercepts Captain Hall, always leave entirely out of account the question of time and distance. A fleet of battleships goes to sea with its screen of destroyers; but the destroyers' oil begins to run out, whereas the submarine can stay at sea indefinitely, whilst the aeroplanes are coming and going the whole time. The aeroplanes, having launched their torpedoes, return for more, but it is impossible for the destroyers to return for more oil. As the fleet approaches the object of its attack, the attacks

upon itself begin to multiply. Every one of the escort which is sunk makes the position of the battleships more precarious, whilst every moment the torpedo, bombing, and fighting aircraft, within call, concentrate upon it in increasing numbers and with increasing effectiveness. In the time at its disposal, before it must inevitably turn back, what, the Admiral demands, is its chance of success?

One other critic of the battleship makes his voice heard from Berlin. It is Admiral von Scheer, who commanded the Germans in the Battle of Jutland. Admiral von Scheer is so anxious to prove that the British reign of the ocean is over, that he may argue with the wish which is father to the thought, but his opinion is given, quite definitely, that the sin has set upon the surface craft, and is rising upon that of the submersible of any description.

Probably it is not possible to do more than sum up the arguments of those who have engaged in *The Times* controversy. Before it is definitely over there may be more to be said. But at the present moment it is absolutely clear that if the conservative element should win, as everybody seems to expect it will win, and the building of the battleship be continued, it will be wiser for the taxpayer to insist that the process be a very limited one, and that full attention be given to the development of the submarine and the aeroplane. Otherwise it may one day be discovered by the nations which own battleships, that they are in possession of a number of white elephants, as expensive as such animals usually are.

More "Blue Sky" Laws Needed

SOCIETY as now organized is subjected to various abuses because laws meant to protect people are formulated only after the damage has been done. Thus it is easy to account for the loss of millions of dollars each year by those who buy worthless stocks in wildcat "mines" or "wells," and for the agitation that demands more protective laws, such as those sought continually in various states, especially, this year, in Massachusetts.

A comprehensive review of the situation is incorporated in the report submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by the commission to investigate the sale of corporate securities and related matters, otherwise known as the blue sky law commission. While complications obviously follow attempts of individual states to legislate, the results of such investigations are important, inasmuch as they may serve as the forerunner to national legislation, or at least more uniform state legislation. After quoting the United States Federal Reserve Board as estimating that the amount of money wasted on worthless and fraudulent securities was half a billion dollars annually, the Massachusetts blue sky law commission says that "the situation has become intolerable." Especially does it emphasize the value of confidence that has been built up for the legitimate securities. This confidence must not be shaken, for if it is, the "natural instincts of thrift are chilled," and instead of the trust that should prevail there will "grow a spirit of distrust of our economic and governmental structure, and a new field be prepared for the agitator to sow seeds of radicalism and unrest."

While the recently resurrected shibboleth of "less government in business and more business in government" is a reminder that it is considered a delicate step for the state to enter the domain of business, proper regulations are always necessary and are welcomed by the straightforward business man. As a matter of fact, the protection of the individual should be one of the first duties of government, and the report that the losses sustained by individuals in the United States are estimated at half a billion dollars a year is a sufficient justification for the establishment of more protective measures in this particular line. Already the requirements of the recognized stock exchange concerning securities and the government regulations with regard to fraudulent advertising and the use of the mails for such purposes are quite broad, offering a considerable degree of protection to investors. It is when there are still loopholes for the "sharpers" that additional laws are necessary.

Special mention is made by the commission of its appreciation of the importance of interfering as little as possible with legitimate business. There are, however, two methods recommended for safeguarding the investor, which offer material for consideration by other states and nations: first, that the sale of certain kinds of speculative or doubtful securities should not be permitted until they have been investigated by officials entrusted with the duty of ascertaining whether or not such securities are fraudulent; second, that brokers, dealers in, and salesmen of securities should be registered, in order that those who conduct business in a dishonest or fraudulent manner may be denied the right to sell securities to the public.

Such requirements are incorporated in a "blue sky" bill just filed with the New York State Assembly. The Hepburn committee, appointed to consider legislation, took the British Companies Act as a model. In doing so it said: "The British Companies Act has been a law in England for many years. It has worked satisfactorily and is generally commended by the British public. London has been the financial center of the world for many years. Amount of flotations and the volume of securities offered to the public in London is far greater than the amount issued in New York, and we may conservatively conclude that a law which has worked well in England will work equally well here. The underlying principle of that act is publicity. The promoters and vendors of securities are required to give the public full information and are made responsible for the truthfulness of such information in both the civil and criminal courts."

Public Ownership in the Philippines

TO ANYONE who conceives of government reports as altogether dull, there is a surprising amount of interesting information in the annual report of the Governor-General of the Philippines. His account of the gradual development of the islands, year by year, always has a bearing on the question as to whether these important dependencies of the United States are yet ready for independence. But, beyond this, the Philip-

pines, speaking industrially, are a new domain. They have tremendous potentialities. Their natural resources have been hardly more than scratched. And the story of how the islands are coming forward industrially and politically is a story of really wonderful progress, which is comprehensively set forth almost nowhere else than in the Governor-General's report.

A casual glance at the latest document in this series indicates that government ownership has come into fashion in the islands rather more swiftly than it has been accepted in the United States. Peculiar insular conditions are responsible. Private initiative has been reluctant to take up certain lines of business, and the government has been forced to take them up instead. It is now managing various corporate enterprises, either as a majority stock owner or as possessing all the stock. The government is majority stock-owner in the Philippine National Bank, an institution which, while carrying out a rather bold policy in making very large loans for the construction of new sugar centrals, has come successfully through the period of violent fluctuation of prices in staples, since the armistice, and is able to maintain a dividend rate of 12 per cent. The government also owns a majority of shares in the National Coal Company, which supplies coal to the Bureau of Supplies and to the Manila Railroad Company, consuming about one-fifth of the total of coal required in the islands. By reason of the increase in the price of coal in Manila from 12 pesos a ton to more than 40 pesos, the coal company has found it worth while to exploit the known coal deposits of the archipelago. The quality of coal which it has opened up, so far, exceeds expectations, especially in Mindanao, where an eight-foot vein of anthracite is under development. In Cebu, a small quantity of semi-bituminous coal is being produced. The Governor-General believes that the prospects of both these mines are very encouraging. Their output, in connection with the coal now being obtained from East Bataan for the railroad and inter-island shipping, is proving of great benefit in the expanding industrial situation in the islands.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the government owns the Manila Railroad Company, which is being quite rapidly extended to meet the growing needs of the district lying behind Manila. Through action of the Legislature, moreover, the government has recently been authorized to purchase the lines of the Philippine Railway Company in Iloilo and Cebu. All the cable and telegraph lines in the archipelago are operated by the government. So are the metropolitan water works for Manila, five other water companies, three electric light companies, nearly all the telephone lines outside of Manila, the ship yards and marine railway at Engineers Island in Manila harbor, the conveyancing system on the piers, the insular ice plant, many inter-island and coast-guard steamers, all the principal piers, all the roads and bridges in the islands, and the Bureau of Supplies.

All this might seem to indicate that the Philippine Government is of a mind to run things very much in its own way. Yet such an impression can be retained only by those who fail to take into consideration the multifarious needs of this new country, and the relative lack of private enterprise in the direction of meeting those needs. That the government is not in any sense attempting to occupy the field, to the exclusion of private enterprise, is shown by the attitude of the Sugar Central Board in abandoning its policy of constructing sugar centrals as soon as it received assurance that private capital was ready to engage in that sort of construction. The fact is that the government welcomes private American capital, does not desire to compete with its investments, and is prepared to protect and encourage it in every legitimate manner. This attitude is even somewhat emphasized in view of the fact that American capital, reluctant even after twenty years of American control, now has only about 553,000,000 pesos of investments in the islands as compared with 968,000,000 pesos of British capital. The most recent indications are that this disparity is being diminished. Yet, with the financial situation of the United States what it now is, it will be surprising if American enterprise does not soon awaken to its tremendous Philippine opportunity.

About Mount Everest

THERE is always a peculiar satisfaction about doing something that nobody has ever done before, and especially is this the case in the matter of exploration. History is full of the names of explorers famous for having been the first people to "do things." Columbus, who captained the first voyage across the Atlantic; Magellan, the first navigator to sail round the world, and so on. In mountain climbing, there is a special field for such distinctions. There are many mountain peaks, in different parts of the world, which have never been climbed, or have never been climbed at certain times of the year, or have never been climbed in less than a certain time. And so every year that passes sees some new high ground attained or some new record made.

The very latest project in mountaineering is a plan to climb Mt. Everest. Everybody has heard of Mt. Everest, of course, and almost everybody must know that it is the highest mountain in the world, rearing its snowy cap 29,002 feet, or more than five miles, up into the sky. But not everybody knows that it has never been climbed. Indeed, the solitude of Mt. Everest is much greater even than that, for no white man has ever yet come within many miles of it. On a clear day, from the neighborhood of Darjeeling, one of the famous summer resorts in India, it may be seen, about one hundred miles away, shouldering its way upward above all the other Himalayan giants. But it is only the peak, wrapped in "eternal snow," that is visible, and what difficulties have to be overcome before anyone can stand on the top of that peak no one yet knows, or has ever attempted to do more than guess.

The reason for this is that Mt. Everest and the surrounding mountains lie partly in the native Indian state of Nepal and partly in Tibet, and, by treaty with the governments of both countries, no foreigners are allowed to enter their borders. True, the terms of this treaty have not been always adhered to. Stray foreigners have found their way exploring into Nepal and Tibet, but there is a great difference between an adventurous

explorer like Sven Hedin, for instance, making his way there, in spite of all government rules and regulations, and an expedition such as would be necessary to explore Mt. Everest entering Nepal or Tibet with government sanction.

And so, whenever the exploration of Mt. Everest has been proposed, in the past, the government of India has looked coldly on the project. Thus, some fifteen years ago the Alpine Club would have been ready to fit out an expedition to attempt the great task of climbing the highest mountain in the world. Indeed, the men who were to undertake the great adventure had been chosen, and the route had been mapped out, in so far as maps were available. No attempt was to be made upon the mountain from the side so familiar to the tourist viewing the distant peak from Darjeeling. A long journey was to be made over the passes, northward through Sikkim, into Tibet, and then, turning sharply to the west, the explorers were to come upon Mt. Everest from the northeast, which those skilled in such matters insisted, and still insist, is probably the "easiest side." When, however, permission to proceed was sought through the India Office in London, the reply came that it was impossible to grant permission for the expedition to enter Tibet. Quite recently the government of Tibet has withdrawn its objections, and, as now announced from London, the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society are going to take advantage of this fact at the earliest possible moment.

The climbing of Mt. Everest, however, is not a matter of weeks or months only, it is a matter of years. The country round about must be explored, the approaches investigated, supply stations must be established, not only at the foot of the mountain, but, probably, every few thousand feet up its sides, and altogether, it is expected that the main climbing expedition, having the summit of Mt. Everest in view, will not start until 1922.

Editorial Notes

WHILE there has been so much said and done about France's devastated regions, very little has been heard of the ruined districts of Belgium. And yet, restoration and reformation are steadily going on in the war-torn spots under a well organized "department." Even less known than that fact is the finely discriminative work of the leaders of the modern architectural movement in Belgium. There is Mr. Hoste, for instance. He will not tolerate, if he can help it, the error which, perhaps, is as natural in one as the other invaded country, of restoring the old instead of tearing down the ruins and building anew according to actual requirements. The true artist, of course, is repelled by the thought of building antiques. An old city, or street, is only truly restored by first discovering the essential harmony between what is and what is to be erected. That seems to be the gist of Mr. Hoste's dictum. It reminds one that Dante Gabriel Rossetti did not copy the Pre-Raphaelites in his Pre-Raphaelite "school." Had he done so he would have failed.

IN JUNE, 1918, some Canadian soldiers, crossing the Atlantic to join the forces in Europe, threw overboard in mid-ocean a sealed bottle with a note inside to the effect that they were on their way to the war and asking the finder of the bottle to forward the note to the *Toronto Sunday World*. The bottle has just been washed ashore at St. Ives in Cornwall and the request been carried out. What would be interesting to know would be where the bottle has been during the last two years and a half, and what is the drift that brings so much flotsam and jetsam into the harbor of the little fishing town on the Atlantic. There are many theories, one of which credits the Gulf Stream with a memory for the old smuggling days and an intention, in the case of the Canadians' bottle, to show awareness of these good new days which find fresh uses for things of unlovely repute.

WHEN Gilbert K. Chesterton had finished a long talk on the "Perils of Health" in New York the other day, and announced that he was ready for questions, the first thing he was asked was what he thought of the single tax. "It everywhere affords healthy amusement," Mr. Chesterton replied, sitting down heavily, it is related. Thus it will be seen that the gentleman, having risen to his subject in an address full of wit, argument and information, was yet ready, when necessity arose, to spring with alacrity from that subject to one as far removed as Patagonia is from the North Pole. He was surely excusable for sitting down immediately, however, in view of the requirements called forth by the exigencies of the occasion. Even a Chesterton's endurance has limitations, and such an exhibition of patience on that gentleman's part is as delightful as it is illuminating.

"THE will of the people of Kentucky must and shall be made superior to the purposes of an outlawed traffic. The bootlegger and the moonshiner must be made to bend before the authority of the sovereign law of the Commonwealth." So does Edwin P. Morrow, Governor of Kentucky, conclude a recently issued proclamation calling upon every citizen of the State to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law. Governor Morrow has certainly put the matter on the right basis. As Judge G. F. English of the United States District Court remarked in a similar connection, in East St. Louis, Illinois, the other day, "The citizens of this country are not without their responsibilities."

ALVARO OBREGON, President of Mexico, may have yielded to considerations of policy when he superseded the decree of Venustiano Carranza, his predecessor, who abolished bull-fighting. Once more in Mexico City people are witnessing the spectacular exhibitions in which matadors are winning renown through agility and brutality. Whatever his reasons, the new President is placed in the position of indorsing something which Carranza, no matter what else Mexicans may say of him, found too revolting to continue. It seems unfortunate just at this time, when Mexico is getting a new and promising start toward stability and prosperity, that Mr. Obregon should feel called upon to revive so cruel and debasing a sport.